A STUDY OF RESOURCES AND SERVICES OF SELECTED NORTHERN NIGERIAN STATE LEGISLATIVE LIBRARIES.

BY

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A thesis submitted to the postgraduate School, Ahmadu Bello University, in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Library Science (MLS)

DEPARTMENT OF Library Science

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June, 1983

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this thesis for the degree of master of library Science has been written by me and it is a record of my research work. It has not been previously presented either wholly or partly for any degree and is not being concurrently submitted for any other degree. All quatations are indicated and the sources of information are specifically acknowledged by means of references and bibliographies.

J.K. UTOR

June 1983
DATE

APPROVAL SHEET

The under signed certify that they have read and recommended to the post-graduate School, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria for acceptance the research project entitled, "A Study of resources and Services of Selected Northern Nigerian State legislative libraries", Submitted by Jacob Kuhwa Utor in partial fulfilment of the requirement for the degree of master of library Science.

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DEDICATION

This work is specially dedicated to the following:

My Grandfather, Orchiviri h, Pa [illegible]anme (Asuwe) Ipeven

My father, Mr. Peter Utor Ipeven

My mother, Mrs. Esther Mbanen o Utor

My wife, Mrs. Helen Doo' Utor

My daughter, Miss Mngu Sonon Utor

and all those who value knowledge and work for its advancement.

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Lastly, I most grateful acknowledge with thanks the authors and publishers of all the works which were consulted during this research study.

Jacob Kuhwa Utor

June, 1983.

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• state capitals

▨ study area of legislative libraries.

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA SHOWING THE STATES AND THEIR CAPITALS

ABSTRACT

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

The objectives of this study are:-

1. To acquire data concerning legislative library stock, services, personnel, financing and organizational patterns in selected legislatures in northern states of Nigeria.

2. To propose upon the basis of these findings certain standards which should govern legislative librarianship in Nigeria and

3. To suggest possible measures whereby these standards might be achieved.

JUSTIFICATION FOR THE STUDY:

The study is justified in terms of the followings:-

1. It is designed as a contribution to research in the area of Parliamentary librarianship, in Nigeria which has been neglected for some time now.

2. It will help the administrators and librarians to plan for adequate legislative library development in Nigeria in general and these states in particular.

SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS:

The purpose of this study was to investigate critically the place of legislative libraries in Nigeria, with particular emphasis on legislative libraries in the Northern states of Nigeria. The study was based on the available information, data collected and other materials that the writer could lay his hands on.

It also involved questionnaires, personal interviewing and on the spot checksand observation.

ASSUMPTIONS OF THE STUDY:

The study was based on the following assumptions:

1. That the financial and moral support given to these legislative libraries have been inadequate and that this has had an adverse effect on their output.

2. That the concentration on the acquisition of materials written in English, only, limits the clientele from fully making exhaustive use of the said materials.

3. That civil service bu reaucrative procedures are a threat to the adequate staffing of these libraries, and handicaps the expansion of these libraries.

4. That despite the fact that these libraries were established at the same time some are more developed than others.

METHODOLOGY:

Questionnaires were sent to these legislative libraries so as to find out about their establishments, their administrative framework and financial positions and sources, their collections and services as well as their future plans for expansion. The questionnaires were followed up by visits. During the visits, library staffs and some legislative members were interviewed. Records of these libraries were also examined. It was at this period that physical facilities, accommodation and routine procedures of these libraries were examined.

ORGANIZATION OF THE STUDY:

Five chapters compose this study.

FINDINGS:

The findings of the investigations could be summarized as follows:-

1. That legislative library personnel is generally poor. That civil service bureaucrative procedures are a threat to the adequate staffing of these libraries.
2. That the financial and moral support given to these libraries have been adequate.
3. That the concentration on the acquisition of materials written in English, only, limits the clienteles from making more use of the said materials.
4. In general, far too much emphasis is given on collection of books.
5. None has a purpose built library.
6. Library facilities and equipment are poor.
7. That despite the fact that these libraries were established at the same time, some are more developed than others.

CONCLUSIONS:

Following a careful analysis of the data collected in the research for the study, some basic conclusions may be made:-

1. That all the five legislative libraries under investigations receive enough funds from the various government.
2. That all the five legislative libraries' temporary premises, equipment, furniture and general out lay are unsuitable for library use.

3. That in terms of numbers, the stock position in all these libraries (save Plateau state legislative library) is satisfactorily; and in terms of quality the books are adequate. However reference and Audio-visual materials are poorly represented.

4. That legislative library's services are not co-ordinated and that their organization is unsatisfactorily. The services offered are still traditional - reference and lending.

5. That legislative libraries at the time of investigations are not effectively made use of by honourable members. Only daily newspapers are consulted by few members and legislative staff.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

The history of libraries has been a long one, stretching from ancient Mesopotamia, Greece and Rome to modern times. Their original nature and function was restricted to the preservation of human knowledge and culture. Those libraries were closely tied up with few elites, who were priests or lords. A modern library, on the other hand, seeks to preserve but more so to disseminate knowledge and information to its clienteles,It is more open for all. It has become a "university" for the public, in the case of a public library, an "instructional" centre, in the case of a school library and both "instructional", "consultative" and "university" for the legislative members, in the case of a legislative library.

> Most parliamentary libraries began their existence as very traditional libraries indeed, reflecting the nature of the society of which they formed a part. The emphasis of their collections was on the cultural heritage of the past as well as on contemporary learning. Ancient and modern classical literature had its place, history and exploration were well represented, and philosophy and religion were not neglected. Works of local interest were widely collected, as were the literary periodicals and serious newspapers of the day, extensive runs of which were preserved in handsome bindings which did little to protect them from the ravage of vermin and/or climate.[1]

H.G. Wells (1931) deplored the inadequacy of the library of the British House of Commons, complaining, "There are no research workers, preparing synopses or abstracts of information; no efforts, indeed, at all to relate the library, as such, to the specific needs of those who might use it".[2]

It continued to exist so until -

> after the Second World War that a more widespread realization of what parliamentary libraries should be doing began to stir in the minds of those involved, both users and practitioners. The developments which have since taken place in some jurisdictions have been impressive and parliamentary librarianship has come into its own in a way that has a deep significance for all who practise librarianship.[3]

According to Weir (1980), a legislative library should aim at providing the following services.[4]

1. To provide the legislature with the best information on which to base its decision making.
2. To provide non-partisan, reliable and up to date information in both oral and written forms to assist legislators in their decision making processes.
3. To provide legislators with digests, summaries and similar short hand forms of information which enable them to cope with complex issues and ever-increasing amounts of data.
4. To serve as an information resources centre in all its ramifications in the legislatures.
5. To provide immediate access to local, regional and international newspapers, periodicals and other modern communication media.
6. To provide general reference service to all members of the legislature.
7. To provide access to all state and federal official publications as well as the publications of other international organisations such as the United Nations and its agencies.

The joint Library Committee of New South Wales, Australia, summed up its objectives in 1968 in the following terms:-

> The principal functions of the parliamentary library shall include the provision of flexible reference and research services specifically designed to meet the needs of Honourable members in the performance of their parliamentary duties. The parliamentary library shall maintain collections and a staff of qualified librarians adequate to to meet the research and information needs of the legislature but such staff shall be under the control of the presiding officers of the parliament.[5]

According to Philip Laundy (1980), "there are few parliaments and legislatures which are not served by a library of some kind, and it is a fair assumption that a library is indespensable to the effective functioning of any legislative institution".[6]

Laundy maintains that the good parliamentary library has become an instrument for reinforcing parliaments.

> It has become more than a library in the sense that the stock and the reference service in its conventional form, while remaining important elements of the overall setting, have ceased to be the dominant elements. It has become an organisation whose prime function is the provision of information, consultant and research services in multivarious forms. These services are provided both orally and in writing and are designated to meet both instant and longer term requirements. -- The major resource is a research oriented staff of men representing a variety of disciplines, including but not restricted to librarians. The parliamentary library is no longer a 'bookman's library of the conventional model but a many -- faceted complex of information - processing operations offering everything from current awareness service to in-depth research.[7]

The history of legislative libraries in Nigeria can be traced back to the period of colonial rule. The British established such libraries for their use. However a few Nigerian politicians, like Chief Obafemi Awolowo, Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe, Alhaji (Sir) Ahmadu Bello, (Sir) Abubakar Tafawa Balewa, Chief (Dr.) Senator Joseph Tarka, Dr. Michael Okpara and Dr. Aminu Kano made exhaustive use of these

collections for their political campaigns and propaganda against the colonial government.

In 1946 the Richard's Constitution provided the frame work for dividing the country into three regions, with regional assemblies (At Kaduna for the Northern Region, Enugu for Eastern Region, Ibadan for Western Region) and a central House of Representatives at Lagos. Mid-Western Region was created in August 1963, with Benin as the regional capital. On the 1st October 1960, Nigeria gained its independence from the British colonial masters. Subsequently, it became a federal republic on the 1st October, 1963.

However, these libraries were totally abandoned, when the military men intervened into Nigerian politics on January 15, 1966. The federal government's parliamentarians never thought again of making use of these materials.

In May 1967 (Decree No. 14 of 1967) 12 states were created by general Yakubu Gowon's regime. Fighting broke out in the early hours of July 6, 1967. Nigeria was in a state of civil war and one could only imagine what happened to legislative library collections at Enugu, the capital city of the "Republic of Biafra", after it was totally destroyed by the federal troops. When states were created, the assets of the former regions were divided between them. Since the constitution was declared null and void and there were no parliaments, the materials, equipment and staff were dispersed to public libraries. In February 3, 1976, general Murtala Mohammed's regime created another seven states, making a total of nineteen. The collections, equipment and staffs of public libraries were split up again.

In October, 1979, the military, under general Olusegun Obasanjo, returned power to the politicians. A presidential system of government was adopted. Since then there has been National assembly consisting of the Senate and the House of Representatives, nineteen state legislative houses, nineteen state governors, nineteen state judiciaries. There is no doubt that the presidential system of government adopted in Nigeria is a new one for the people and it only needs courage, purposeful leadership and free flow of realiable and up to date information to succeed. Assembly libraries had therefore to be established to help the legislators execute their functions as law makers. This had become more than necessary as most of the legislature members were coming to these various houses of assembly both at state and federal levels for the first time. It may also be due to the fact that in the first republic, Nigeria operated a parliamentary system of government, while in the second republic, it is operating a presidential system which is quite different. Libraries have therefore been established to help the new breeds catch up with the old ones. The rate of information explosion today is so great that it is almost impossible for any enlightened legislator to operate without referring to the library. According to Laundy (1980) the modern legislator is at the centre of the information explosion because he is expected to know something about everything. There are few areas of public activity which do not claim his attention because of the ever-widening range of government responsibilities.

Despite this recognition, it is doubtful as to whether these new libraries have been of help to these legislature members.

Some legislature members themselves still hold that these libraries have not and are not contributing meaningfully to their educational, informational and research needs; that they have not provided the intellectual opportunities one would expect and that they see no difference between a legislative library and others in this country. Alk (1982) wrote,

> It is, perhaps worth noting here that legislative libraries in Nigeria are a new phenomenon and most of them have yet officially decided on which direction to take i.e. either to establish and build up a truly legislative library since there are public and special libraries which take care of other interests or to duplicate the services to serving the members of the legislature [8]

It is on these assumptions that the writer thinks that this study is necessary to discover the true place and potential contribution of these legislative libraries in Nigeria. The study would also help various legislative libraries know their contributions, limitations and measures to help entail their short comings.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The objectives of this study are in the following forms:-

1. To acquire data concerning legislative library stock, services, personnel, financing and organizational patterns in selected legislatures in northern states of Nigeria.
2. To propose upon the basis of these findings certain standards which should govern legislative librarianship in Nigeria, and
3. To suggest possible measures whereby these standards might be achieved.

JUSTIFICATION FOR THE STUDY

The study is justified in terms of the following:-

1. It is designed as a contribution to research in the area of parliamentary librarianship, in Nigeria which has been neglected for some time now.

2. It will help the administrators and librarians to plan for adequate legislative library development in Nigeria in general and these states in particular.

SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS

The purpose of this study was to investigate critically the place of legislative libraries in Nigeria, with particular emphasis on legislative libraries in the northern states of Nigeria. The areas examined are:-

(a) The historical background of each of the selected legislative libraries

(b) Funding and control

(c) Stock/Staffing:- The present and future plans for each state

(d) The services rendered by these legislative libraries and their limitations

(e) Accommodation and

(f) The organisational structure.

Five selected northern states of Nigeria (Bauchi, Borno, Kaduna, Niger and Plateau) were studied. These states were selected because, except for Kaduna, they were all created, as states on the same date - February 3, 1976. Kaduna state is however included in the study mainly due to the fact that it was the capital of what was the

Northern region up to 1967, and because it has maintained a strong central position in the political history of northern Nigeria, being the first state to impeach its governor in the second republic.

The study was based on the available information, data collected and other materials that the writer could lay his hands on. It also involved questionnaires, personal interviewing; and on the the spot check and observation. The study collected and tabulated only information pertinent to period 1979-82. The results analysed and conclusion drawn were based upon the selected libraries which cooperated in the study.

ASSUMPTIONS OF THE STUDY

The study was based on the following assumptions:-

1. That the financial and moral support given to these legislative libraries have been inadequate and that this has had an adverse effect on their output.
2. That the concentration on the acquisition of materials written in English, only, limits the clientele from fully making exhaustive use of the said materials.
3. That civil service bureaucrative procedures are a threat to the adequate staffing of these libraries, and handicaps the expansion of these libraries.
4. That despite the fact that these libraries were established at the same time some are more developed than others.
5. That the return questionnaires and reports of the libraries contacted provided sufficient data from which valid conclusions and generalizations can be drawn; and a high degree of validity and accuracy of the reported data was also assumed.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Little has so far been written about legislative libraries in Nigeria. That may be due to the fact that these libraries are still at the infant stage. Recently, Gital (1980) wrote on Bauchi legislative library. He examined at length, the development, resources and organizational structure of the said library, by first providing a brief history of the institution. Some recommendations were offered at the end of the study.[9]

Alk (1982) the administrative Secretary of the National population Commission, Bauchi, produced a report on the development of legislative libraries in Nigeria, USA, Canada, U.K., India, Brazil and Pakistan to mention just a few. Though the report is brief, it does throw light on the recent developments of legislative libraries. He is of the opinion that parliamentary or legislative librarianship is a new phenomenon in Nigeria. Although there existed "parliaments" libraries in Lagos and the four other regions of Nigeria before the change of government from the civilians to the military rule in 1966, their impact was never felt.[10] Though the study involves both developed and developing nations, no attempt has been made by the writer to compare them.

Few other publications on legislative libraries all over the world have been identified as relevant to this study. Leundy (1980) briefly outlines the functions and roles of legislature members in nation building and the contributions of their legislative library. He stressed that the legislative library must remember to serve the members in all its different capacities. On the collection of an

ideal legislative library, he suggested that there are a number of subjects or subject areas such as law, political science, economics and international affairs on which the collection must obviously concentrate. Other areas include health and medical care programmes and policies, educational development policy, arts and culture, science and technology policies, to mention just a few.

Cope (1980) says that apart from meeting the needs of members individually and collectively, the parliamentary libraries have a responsibility to the parliamentary institution as an entity. The institution continues where as its members change, and the parliamentary libraries need to keep in mind the wider perspectives of the institution which may on occasion coincide exactly with views of individual members or groups of them.[11]

Weir (1980) wrote -

> Through libraries, attempts are made to collect and transmit human records of experience, evolving laws plans, organizations, ideas, hopes, fears and inspiration. Countries which do not or cannot provide libraries accessible to people who can make use of them are in a very real sense deprived. Such countries are in need, no matter what their gross national product might be or how much potential wealth they might control. Without access to viable up to date information services their legislators are unable to keep up with the times or to make the best of available knowledge.[12]

Writing about the South African Parliamentary Library Walt (1972) stressed that the purpose of the library was for the parliamentary reference and lending services to members of parliaments. The collections include publications of foreign countries and also has legal deposit right.[13]

Seith (1970) outlined a brief historical account of parliamentary library in India. According to him, in 1950s the library had also been used as the national copyright and depository for United Nation's publications. In 1966, the library was integrated into the reference service and professional staff were appointed. The aims and objectives of the said library are lucidly spelt out.[14]

Menhennet (1970) outlined the main objectives of the library of the House of Commons, which according to him is to cater for the information requirements of members of the parliaments. He also briefly discussed its organizational structure as well as collections, which includes not only books but also large amount of other informational materials.[15]

In USA, there have been several articles on the Library of Congress. Notably amongst such writers are Cranston[16] (1970) and Cole[17] (1975).

When one examined the contents of most of these publications written all over the world, one would be forced to conclude that they are all on one theme. That there is need for legislative libraries in each country that has a legislature house or a parliament. That these libraries need to serve the members of the legislatures. And that these publications treat the historical development of each library, their collections and other functions.

From the writings, we have noticed that some legislative libraries serve not only legislature members but act as a legal depository centre e.g. parliamentary library of India. Some extend to act as centre for international exchange. New Zealand's

legislative library is a case in point.

The writer thinks that in the absence of a comprehensive literatures on legislative libraries in Nigeria, there is need for this study, so that the gap may be filled.

METHODOLOGY

Questionnaires were sent to these legislative libraries so as to find out about their establishments, their administrative framework and financial positions and sources, their collections and services as well as their future plans for expansion. Two set of questionnaires were drawn. One for the library staff and the other for the users. The questionnaires were followed up by personal visits. And during these visits, 100% questionnaires meant for library staff were completed and collected back. There was however a poor response from the users - 20% (approx) was completed and collected back. The poor response from honourable members might be because they are always busy or that they are largely illiterates. This poor response from them deprived the researcher of vital information which might have helped in ascertaining whether these libraries are helpful to them or not. Library staff and some legislative members were interviewed. Records of these libraries were also examined.

It was at this period that physical facilities, accommodation and routine procedures of these libraries were examined. Other information was also obtained from annual reports, library bulletins and legislature hansard records of proceedings.

ORGANIZATION OF THE STUDY

Five chapters compose this study:

Chapter Two contains general information of all the states under study, and on their legislature and legislative libraries.

Chapter Three contains the presentation, interpretation and analysis of data on stock, services and organization.

Chapter Four contains the presentation, interpretation and analysis of data on legislative library personnel, financing, library facilities (accommodation) organization and administration.

Chapter Five contains summary, conclusions and recommendations.

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CHAPTER TWO

GENERAL BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON THE STATES UNDER STUDY: THEIR LEGISLATURES AND LEGISLATIVE LIBRARIES

INTRODUCTION:

The history of legislature and legislative libraries in Nigeria can be traced back to the period of colonial rule.

The Richard's constitution (1946) provided a federal frame work dividing the country into three regions, with regional assemblies (at Kaduna for the Northern region, Enugu for Eastern region, Ibadan for the Western region) and a federal house of representatives at Lagos. Mid-Western region was created in August 1963, with Benin as the regional capital, where its legislators met.

Nigeria gained its independence on the 1st October 1960 and became a republic on the 1st October, 1963. Thus various legislative houses continued to exist and function, until January 15th 1966 when Nigeria experienced its first coup d'etat. From January 1966 to end of September 1979, the military ruled and there were no legislatures nor legislative libraries in the states under investigation.

In October, 1979 the military under general Olusegun Obasanjo, returned power to the politicians. A new constitution was adopted.

Section 43 of the constitution of the federal republic of Nigeria 1979, states that "There shall be National Assembly for the federation which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives"[2]; while section 84 of the same constitution states that "there shall be a House of Assembly for each of the states of

the Federation"[3] In conformity with these provisions, state legislatures came into existence in Nigeria in October 1979. Legislative libraries were subsequently established to help them execute their functions as law makers.

THE ROLES OF LEGISLATORS

Legislators are expected to play certain roles in running the affairs of the state and country at large. Their main function is to make laws and amend the existing ones for the good governance of the people. The laws made by the legislators are supposed to be translated into action by the executive arm of the government. However, where there is any dispute between the legislature and the executive in translating the said laws into action, then ideally the judiciary comes in as an arbiter.

Apart from law making, legislators debate on issues which are necessary for political stability of the country. They authorize expenditure from the consolidated revenue fund. They make procedural decisions, like the making of standing orders; the passing of declaratory resolution and the direction of investigations in, among others any matter or thing over which they can make laws. Legislators also hear, receive and entertain public complaints and petitions. They censure and impeach.

According to Wahlke (1973)

> These are the principal functions of legislature in a democratic system: to represent both the individuals, groups and interests which make up the society and the communal interests of preserving and improving aggregates society itself: and to "Legitimize" in the eyes of citizens the decisions made by government[4]

They are institutions that reflect the various views and

values of the society and respond to them in an informal and intelligent manner. Above all, legislators express approval and disapproval of administrative measures.

THE ROLES OF LEGISLATIVE LIBRARIES

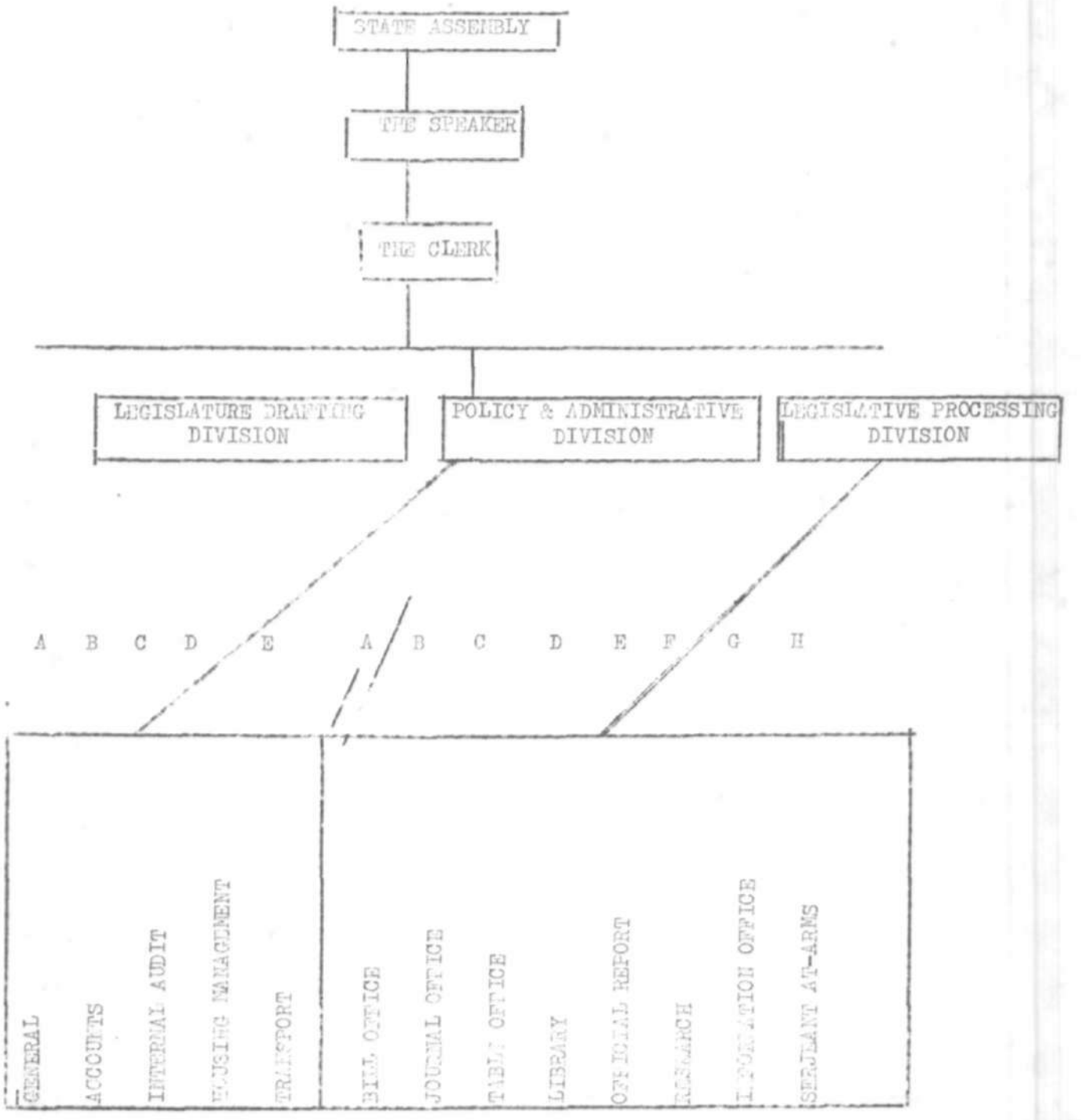
One may be right to conclude that the legislature library is one of the major sources of current and retrospective printed information available to the legislators.

According to Weir (1980),

> through libraries, attempts are made to collect and transmit human records of experience, events, laws, plans, organisations, ideas, hopes, fears, and inspiration. Countries which do not or cannot provide libraries accessible to people who can make use of them are in a very real sense deprived - without access to reliable up to date information services their legislators are unable to keep up with the times or to make the best use of available knowledge[5]

Simply put in other words, the legislative library is vital to legislators because of its ready access to key information resources which is the most vital component of legislative support. The legislative library aims at providing quick, current, relevant, comprehensive, extensive, accurate impartial and appropriate information to legislators.

TABLE 1. SHOWING AN ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE OF THE BAUCHI STATE LEGISLATURE



BAUCHI STATE

Bauchi State has a land area of 64,605 sq. Kilometers and at the time of the 1963 census, had a population of 2,431,296. The state is made up of 26 local government areas, and the major ethnic grounds include the Tangale, the Waja, the Fulani, and Hausa.

"About 90 percent of the people are farmers, growing such crops as millet, guinea corn, maize, yams, tomatoes and vegetables. Other agricultural products include coffee and cotton. The people also rear cattle".[6]

In terms of industries, Bauchi State is not doing badly. Some of these include the Ashaka Cement factory and the 26 million Steyr vehicle assembly plant, Gombe Oil Mill, cotton ginneries at Kumo, Gombe and Misau. Besides these, such industries as burnt bricks, cables and wire factory, as well as soft drinks manufacture and a steel company are expected to be operational soon.

The state also has various institutions of learning. Amongst them are: advanced teachers' college at Azare, Bauchi college of arts and science (BACAS) as well as college of islamic studies at Misau; federal polytechnic and university of technology at Bauchi; 20 teacher training colleges and 2,335 primary schools.

Bauchi state is one of the states in the federation that pays particular attention to the health of its people. It has 6 general hospitals, 120 dispensaries, 12 maternity and child welfare clinics as well as 255 leprosy clinics. There is also a dental centre, a nutrition unit and an eye clinic, all established in Bauchi, the state capital.

THE LEGISLATURE

Bauchi state legislature came into being on October 8th 1979 together with all other 20 houses of legislature in the country. The house started with 60 members.

Its house of assembly is located in Bauchi town along Bauchi Combe road, about 2 kilometers outside Bauchi. It is only the chamber which is in its permanent location. The offices of the legislature staff are not there. A permanent building which will accomodate both the legislature, its staff and the library near the chamber is in progress (1982) and will be ready for occupation soon.

The major administrative and policy decisions affecting Bauchi house of assembly come from the speaker and the members of the assembly. At the top of the hierarchy is the speaker. Next to him is the clerk of the house of assembly.

The legislature has three major divisions. These are the "legislative drafting", "policy and administration" and "legislative processing division". Their functions are as follows:-

(a) The legislative drafting division is headed by a chief legal draftsman, who is a government civil servant. It is responsible for all legislative drafting, emanating from members of the assembly. This could be an individual or a group of committee or at times from the executive. Ideally, it is this division that should decide the credibility or otherwise of a proposed motion or idea. It also checks to see if the said motion is appropriate to become a bill or not. It cross-checks if there is any contradiction with the existing laws for amendments or not.

(b) The second division, is responsible for the general administration of the house of assembly. Its areas of jurisdiction are issues affecting staffs, the account and audit, transport and housing management of the members of house of assembly. This division is supposed to be headed by the deputy clerk of the house.

(c) The legislative processing division is responsible for many sub-divisions. The principal clerk heads the division.

In Bauchi state house of assembly, all these three divisions are responsible to the clerk of the house, who is in turn under the supervision of the speaker of the house.

THE LEGISLATIVE LIBRARY

Bauchi state legislature came into effect as from October 8th 1979 but its library came into existence earlier in the same year.

The librarian in person of Mallam Zubairu Mohammod, was appointed on the 20th April 1979 to the post of Senior librarian. He started his official duties with the Bauchi state legislature as its librarian on the 1st May, 1979. The librarian was assisted by few library assistants. At that time, there were no collections. However, since then it has over 2567 volumes in its collection. The library is at a temporary site but hopes to move to a permanent site as soon as work is completed. Its staffing position has also improved to six.

BENUE STATE

Benue state is one of the nineteen states that form the federal republic of Nigeria. "The state is a fusion of the Tiv

and Idoma areas of the then Benue Plateau state and the Igala and Bassa areas of Kwara state."[7]

The state has an area of 69,740 sq. kilometers and at time of the 1963 census, had a population of 3,041,194. It has at present 34 local government areas. There are three major ethnic groups in the state. The Idomas, The Igalas and Tiv. In addition to these three are other minor ones, such as Etulo, Igede and Bassa.

Agriculture is the main economy of the state. Between 70-75% of the population are farmers. Benue state is amongst others that started badly in terms of industries at the creation of states in 1976. At that time there was no single industry worth mentioning. However the situation has improved greatly over these years.

Benue state government has given education a priority. There are several institutions of higher learning in the state. Amongst them are Nurtala college of arts, science and technology at Ugbokolo, advanced teachers' college at Katsina-Ala, Makurdi, Oju and Ankpa, a school of basic studies at Makurdi, a federal polytechnic at Idah and a federal university of science and technology at Makurdi. There are also several primary and post primary schools in the state.

THE LEGISLATURE

Benue state house of assembly came into existence on the 2nd October 1979. It has 57 members.

The house is located in Makurdi, the state's capital, on the bank of the river Benue, very close to Nigerian television authority house. It occupies a single storey building. This

accomodates all its staffs, including the library. The governor's office and his staff share the building complex.

THE LEGISLATIVE LIBRARY

Its library was established in August 1978. And it has been a separate department of the house. Some of the main responsibilities of the library are:-

1. To serve the house of assembly as a general centre of reliable information.
2. To provide materials that will stimulate growth in factual knowledge of the various system of government.
3. To enable members of the house to have without difficulty access to appropriate literature which will enable them to understand how the Presidential system of government works.
4. To place principle above personal opinion and reason above prejudice in the selection of materials of the highest quality in order to ensure a comprehensive and balanced collection for the users of the library.

The library started with one professional staff, three library assistants. By 1982 it had 10 staff members: one professional as the librarian, four W.A.S.C. holders and five primary six holders. At the beginning, the library started with a small collection but its collection has increased to 6000 volumes.

Benue state legislative library had at the beginning, an initial problem among others, of accomodation. Up till today, that problem is still prominant. A single room is allocated to the library, which acts as both its office for the staff, readers and as a store. However there are provisions for a permanent

accommodation building plan which includes offices for the legislators and their staff.

KADUNA STATE

The former North Central state, one of the twelve states first created in 1967, was renamed Kaduna state, following the creation of seven more states by the Federal military government in 1976, during general Murtala Mohammed's regime. It has an area of 70,245 square kilometers and at the time of 1963 census, its population was 4,098,306. The state has at present 70 local government areas. There are five major ethnic groups in the state. And these are: Hausa, Fulanis, Kajes, Awans, and the Pitis. Hausa is widely spoken throughout the state.

Since the creation of the state in 1967, considerable progress has been made in industrialisation. Several number of industries are sited in Kaduna, the state's capital, Zaria, Katsina and Funtua etc.

> Agriculture, an age old industry in the state, is being fully developed to provide adequate food and raw materials for the states growing industries and population. Increased mechanization as well as better systems of cultivation harvesting, storage and marketing are being steeped up.[8]

In terms of educational institutions, the state is blessed with many. There are many primary and post primary schools, advanced teachers' colleges at Kafanchan and Zaria, a college of advanced studies at Zaria and Katsina, a polytechnic at Kaduna and Ahmadu Bello University at Zaria.

KADUNA STATE'S LEGISLATURE

Kaduna state legislature had its first sitting on the 2nd October, 1979 with 99 members, drawn from 14 local government areas of the state. The house of assembly occupies Lugard hall. It is here that both legislators, the clerk and other staff of the house perform their daily official functions.

The "service structure of Kaduna state legislature" is divided into ten departments. Each is headed by a staff of the legislature. These departments are as follow:- administration, legal, accounts, internal audit, hansard, maintenance, research and library, public relations, catering and security. All these ten heads of departments are responsible to the clerk of the house, who is in turn accountable to the speaker of the house, who is also the chairman of an "establishments committee" for the legislature.

THE LEGISLATIVE LIBRARY

Kaduna state legislative library started functioning few months before the house first sat. The acting librarian, (J.M. Yayock) resumed duty (on secondment) on the 28th March, 1979. He was assisted by two other staff. One library assistant and a clerical officer. Now the library still has him (J.M. Yayock) as the acting librarian and four other staff.

Some of the library's responsibilities and functions are:-

i. Providing reference materials

ii. Law books

iii. Legislative proceedings and other texts on politics and

iv. Reader's services to members of house of assembly.

The library started with about 210 volumes as its collection in 1979. The collection has ever since gone to 3,500 volumes. It occupies a room at one arm of the Lugard hall. It serves as a reading room for users, library staff's offices, work room and store. This is however a temporary accommodation. The library hopes to move to its permanent site soon.

NIGER STATE

> The Niger state came into existence in February, 1976, and took its place as a full-fledged state in the federation on April 1, of the same year. The state was carved out of the former North-western state and comprises most of what was known as Niger province the area from which it derives its name.[9]

The state has a land area of 65,037 sq. kilometers, with the population of 1,194,508 people. Minna is its capital. Eight local governments were created in 1976. More may be created in the near future, since there are several requests/demands from the people already. Niger state has several linguistic groups. The major ethnic groups are:- Koro, Kadara, the Bassass, the Nupe, Gwari and Kamuku. Some of the other languages in the state are Hausa, Kambari and Fulani.

The economy of the state is mainly agricultural. Cash crops include groundnuts and cotton. The state's industrial potentials are yet to be tapped. Large quantities of glass sands, marble and kaolin exist in the state.

> Industrial estates have been planned for six towns in the state, while feasibility studies in agro-allied industries like the Sunti sugar factory and the manufacture of items such as starch, glucose, rice milling, fruit and vegetable canning have been completed. Studies have also been undertaken for the manufacture of burnt bricks, ceramics, furniture and terrazo tiles.[10]

There is also the Badeggi rice research institute. There are over 300 primary, secondary grammer, teacher training, commercial and technical schools in the state. In addition, a school of basic studies is located at Bida and an advanced teachers' college at Minna. Recently a college of arts and science has also started at Zungeru. There is also a federal government polytechnic at Bida as well as a federal university of science and Technology at Minna.

THE LEGISLATURE

Pursuant to section 95 of the constitution, the members elect of the Niger state house of assembly for the year 1979/83 assembled in the temporary chamber of the state legislature, situated at government secondary school, Minna on 2nd October 1979. It was subsequently resolved that in addition to English language, Hausa be adopted as the second official language in the house.

The house started with 30 members. This is the house in the federation which has the least numbers of elected members (about 33.33% of the total number of members in the Kaduna state house of assembly which has the highest members amongst the state under study). By late 1982 the house of assembly was at the temporary site, situated at government secondary school Minna. It uses the college's assembly hall as its chamber. Other offices for the legislature staff, like the clerk of the house, deputy clerk of the house, hansard editors, the library, accounts section etc. are also situated here.

The clerk of the house is the chief administrative head. Each department has its head. However they are all responsible

to him. Though each head of department, drafts financial estimate for its department, for the year, it is the clerk of the house, who prepares the final budget for the house and sends it to the house, which subsequently passes it to the finance committee for scrutiny and recommendation to the house for approval. All requests for purchases in each of the departments must be approved by the clerk of the house, who acts as the accounting officer of the house. Within each department, there are units heads, who report to their respective heads of departments.

THE LEGISLATIVE LIBRARY

The Niger state legislative library started to function as from October 1979. It occupies a temporary building at government secondary school Minna along Bosso Road. It has been a seperate department of the house of assembly. The purpose of the library has been to provide services to the members of the house of assembly and/clerks at table. Reference and lending are the major services offered by the library. The library started with one professional, one library assistant and one library attendant. Now it has one professional, who is the librarian. He holds a degree of master of library science (1982) after obtaining a bachelor degree of library science (1979) (Of the five legislative libraries under study, this is the only library, which has a librarian with a second degree. However, the Bauchi state legislative librarian is presently pursuing a degree of master of library science (MLS) at Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria). The library also has one library officer, one library assistant, one library attendant, and

one clerical officer. The librarian claimed that the total book collection of the library is estimated at 50,000 volumes.

Niger state legislative library had at the beginning an initial problem, amongst others, of accommodation, Now it has succeeded in providing a temporary accommodation, a building at a cost of ₦35,046.00. A building which has a dimension of 18 meters by 7 meters.

The break down for the cost of the temporary building is as follows:-

Estimated cost of building	- ₦27,000.00
Cost of corridor	- ₦ 4,860.00
Contigency	- ₦ 3,186.00
Total estimated cost of the project	- ₦35,046.00

This building has a room as the librarian's office, reference librarian, a small room as a store, a toilet room, a reading room with a capacity of 18 readers at a time. It is interesting to understand that out of the five legislative libraries under study, this is the only library, which has a seperate building accommodation to itself. And this is the only library that has seperate rooms for store, readers and staff. The rest have the readers, staff, reading materials and technical room under one open spade. The library hopes to move to its permanent site, (which includes offices for legislatures, staff and a chamber for the members of house of assembly) as soon as the new building is completed. The plan for the new building has a provision for six professionals and ten non-professionals. New programmes for the library staff

and services for the legislators and staff of the assembly are expected to be rendered.

PLATEAU STATE

"Plateau state was created out of the former Benue Plateau state on February 13th 1976, following the creation of more states in the country by the then military administration"[11] The land area of the state is 58,030 sq. kilometers, with the population of 2,026,657 people. Jos is its capital.

"The state is noted for its heterogeneity, made up as it is by more than 40 ethnic groups. Notable among the ethnic groups are the Hergam, the Ankwei, the Angas, the Jawara, the Birom and the Mango. Others are the Eggan Afo Gwari, Hausa and Fulani."[12]

Agriculture is widely practised in the state. The produce and other minerals provide raw materials for its industries.

"The state has made significant progress in education since it was created. There are many post-primary institutions, universal primary education school and an advanced teachers' college. The university of Jos is located in the state capital."[13] In addition to these institutions, there is a federal advanced teachers' college at Pankshin, college of education at Gindiri, Plateau state polytechnic at Bark-in Ladi and an institute for policy and strategic studies at Kuru, near Jos.

THE LEGISLATURE

The Plateau state legislature first met on the 1st October, 1979 with 48 members.

The clerk of the house of assembly heads the administrative arm of the legislature. He is also the accounting officer for the house of assembly. Though the chief accountant, in consultation with various heads of departments prepares the budget for the house, the clerk of the house is the final authority. He presents the financial estimate to the house and then to the "finance committee", for scrutiny and recommendations to the house. The clerk of the house also approves any expenditures from all departments of the legislature after consulting the finance committee. The clerk of the house is however responsible to the speaker of the house.

THE LEGISLATIVE LIBRARY

The Plateau state legislative library was established in May 1980, about seven months after the house first met. The acting librarian (Y.A. Ewuga) was appointed in May 1980 and two other staff to start the library.

The aims and objectives of the library are to provide both reference and lending services to both state's legislatures and law students of the university of Jos. The library inherited no collections what-so-ever.

In October 1981, the library stopped functioning because, according to the acting librarian,

> It has been taken over by the printing department, because of the fact that the machines were brought without any plans to house them. Obviously, since we had the largest office space and the machines need a lot of space, we had to sacrifice our library to the printing

> until such a time the new building is completed. Meanwhile, the librarian is performing some ad hoc duties as a secretary of the committee of the house. It could be any committee, since you could be moved from one committee to the other; The library is some how a store at the moment.[14]

At the moment, the house maintains him as the acting librarian, one library assistant and an attendant. Despite the closure of the library a year ago, there is a continous vote for its services. In 1982, ₦228,250 was voted for the library services. A break down shows that staff salaries take ₦28,250.00, while library materials, equipment and maintenance account for ₦200,000.00 However the library hopes to be functional by 1983, when the new administrative building under construction is completed. According to the acting librarian (Y.A. Ewuga) the new library is taking a whole floor of a new administration block with office space for librarian, senior librarian, other staff, work rooms, reading room and archives section. Until that is achieved finally, What the Plateau state legislature has now could best be described as an archive.

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CHAPTER THREE

COLLECTION, SERVICES AND ORGANISATION

INTRODUCTION

"Book selection is a process of carefully and judiciously choosing relevant information materials to satisfy the known needs of known library clienteles."[1]

The major task of any library is to supply books and other related library materials to people - to supply those books which the individual user will find valuable and useful. This is important because "the amount of satisfaction a reader finds in a library depends directly upon the kinds of books the librarian has available for his use if the librarian manages consistently to choose books of no interest or use to his readers, he cannot expect them to be satisfied with his library."[2]

The phrase "best books for the readers", is commonly in use by librarians. But the interpretation given to the phrase varies. Each depends on the purpose (aims and objectives) which the librarian envisages his library as serving. The librarian might feel that the dissatisfaction of a reader would have to be borne if that dissatisfaction arose from the fact that he could not get books which he wanted, but which the librarian believed were unsuitable to the purposes of the library, Contradictory judgements concerning the value of a given title, are bound to arise, if the library does not have a well defined written selection policy. For this policy serves as a base for current action and as a spring-board for

future growth. It also help to ensure a consistent and balanced development of library resources, and provides the only safe guard against special interest "pressure" either on the part of those who select the materials or on the part of those who use the collections.

COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT POLICY

> The information explosion witnessed in the last two decades and the proliferation of the printed matter have presented libraries with a big problem, namely, the ways and means of keeping pace with the acquisition of these materials for the purposes they might be required to serve. Collection development is therefore the process of improving both the quantity and quality of a library's information resources on a continuing basis, in order to maximise their use.[3]

A well written selection policy is necessary because, "it serves as a planning guideline and working tool for selectors; it serves as a communication medium between the library and external administrative bodies, and it serves as the codified rationale for decisions on budgetary matters".[4] Thus, a policy on book selection will help to ensure that the collection covers all areas of human knowledge, and that new research areas and new knowledge interests relevant to the institutions are identified and accomodated, that imbalances are discovered and adjusted, and that the duplication of efforts year in year out is avoided.

Although it might be true to some extent to say that there are some libraries without written collection development policies, which have been able to operate with laudable results, yet it must be stressed that the advantages of having a written one are overwhelming. Despite all these merits of having one,

the legislative libraries under study do not have any for various factors:- Some of these include, budgetary constraints, the goals and objectives of the library itself, the needs and the expectations of the clienteles, matters of current interests from the legislators and their staff; the scope or extent of coverage in each subject area; the personal interests of the persons making the selection and the prospects for cooperation with other libraries in the neighbourhood. This wide variety of factors emphasizes the difficulty of trying to force uniform selection policies and functions among different libraries. "It is therefore necessary for every library to paddle its own canoe, and evolve its own collection development policy in the light of its own peculiar problems".[5] How then is this policy generally prepared?

A collection development policy is so important that its formulation should not be made a one-man affair. Participation in this exercise should embrace as wide a spectrum of all the interested parties as possible. There must be the fullest consultation at all levels, and coordination resulting from the pulling together of the experience, knowledge and judgements of many professional and other interested parties. Priorities must be listed. In listing the priorities, the collection development policy has to consider and dispose of certain vital issues. What, for instance are the long-term and short-term objectives of the policy? What are the goals and objectives of the library? What are the roles and functions of the institution itself? Of these three, the third determined the second, while the second determined the first.

A general collection development policy could also include statement on such technical matters as gifts, duplicates, reserved books, second-hand books, the acquisition of back-files and weeding.

A library collection may be well-known either for its wide range of coverage or the depth of its specialization. The main restraining factor in determining which way this may tend is finance and may be non-availability of relevant library materials. In this regard it is a wise policy for libraries which are close together (in terms of goals and objectives) to cooperate in evolving collection development policies that complement one another - so that in areas where one library is weak, the other library might be strong and vice-versa. This is possible through a well-planned system of inter-library cooperation and resource sharing.

TABLE 2 - TYPE AND SIZE OF LIBRARY STOCK

	BAUCHI	BENUE	KADUNA	NIGER	PLATEAU
Total number of Books in stock	2356	3992	3500	50,000	1050
Total number of Periodicals Titles in stock	9	25●	1●	12	25
Total number of Government public titles in stock	23●	151	3	5	50
Total number of Nigerian newspapers titles in stock	7	8	12	9	11
Total number of reference books in stock	85	185	133	20	52

Table 2 shows type and size of stock of each of the five legislative libraries under investigation

A TYPE OF COLLECTIONS, SIZE AND SOURCES

Table (2) shows the type of material these libraries have. In terms of books in stock, these libraries are close to each other. While Niger state legislative library has the largest number of 50,0●● books, Benue state legislative library comes second with 3,992. At the tail end is Plateau state legislative library, with 1050 books. The average rate growth per annum of each library shows that while Benue state legislative library which has the second largest book collection, has about 1151 additions per annum, Kaduna state legislative library, 823 and Bauchi legislative library has 589 additions per annum.

It is however difficult to calculate for Niger and Plateau state legislative libraries since their records of purchase have been irregular and ambiguous.

Besides, Benue state legislative library which shows a surprisingly high figure of 250 for periodical titles already taken in contrast to the others which have relatively small periodical collections, Plateau state legislative library comes second with 25 periodical titles and Bauchi state legislative library comes last with only 9 periodical titles. However the latter has the largest collection of government publications. It has 230 titles. It is followed by Benue state legislative library, with 151 titles. Plateau state legislative library takes 50 titles; while Niger and Kaduna states' legislative libraries take 5 and 3 titles respectively.

Newspapers are current source of information for legislators and their staff. In light of its importance, therefore, all the five libraries have paid good attention to newspaper collections. While Kaduna state legislative library takes 12 Nigeria newspapers, Plateau state legislative library takes 11 and Niger 9, Benue, 8, and Bauchi, 7. The Benue state legislative library is the only library among the five, with audio-visual materials, as part of its collections. It has taken in cassettes and on reels. The table shows that Benue state legislative library has the largest collections of 185 reference volumes. This is followed by Kaduna state legislative library with 133, while Bauchi state legislative library has 85 titles in stock, Plateau, 52 and Niger, 20 titles. Judging from this data, one can conclude that the study revealed that in all these libraries,

certain basic reference and other informational materials are represented. What is lacking in all the libraries under investigation are books on law and volumes of the laws. These are of great significance and relevant to legislators. They are a unique collection in the library in that they relate specifically to the function of the house i.e. law-making.

All these libraries acquire books on wide range of subjects. The wide-range include among others, books on political science including constitutions; government; economy - taxation; sociology and history to mention a few. But care should be taken as to what level and relevancy are these books to the legislators. The inclusion of some "How-to-do-it books" and "school certificate books", as found in these legislative libraries, should be discouraged.

SOURCES OF ACQUISITION

1. GIFTS:- Apart from direct purchases, gifts and exchange of publications are invaluable means of building up library collections. All the five legislative libraries under study save Plateau legislative library accept gifts/donations as a source of acquisition. They receive gifts from state's governments, federal government, private organisations, universities and also individuals. Unsuitable gifts are usually rejected once acknowledgement has been made.
2. DIRECT PURCHASE FROM PUBLISHERS:- Apart from Benue state legislative library, all others, purchase some of their library materials directly from the publishers. No reason had been given.

It is however the researchers' view that they do it for economic reason and prompt delivery. Perhaps that may reduce the problem of funds lapsing at the end of the financial year.

3. PURCHASE THROUGH AGENTS:- All the five libraries under investigation purchase some of their library materials through agents. Prominent among them are: Crown agents and Blackwell Ltd. in Britain, Faxon in the united states.

Despite the fact that there are currency restrictions and problems of delays in delivery, Bauchi and Benue states' legislative libraries acquire some of their books and other materials direct from Europe and America using such facilities as the crown agents, B.H. Blackwells Ltd. and Faxon's. While Kaduna, Niger and Plateau states' legislative libraries do not acquire their books and other library materials through overseas' agents.

4. LOCAL PURCHASE:- Despite the fact that Nigeria's book trade and bookshops are at their infant stages, all these libraries have indicated that they purchase most of their books and other related library materials locally. At present the major book dealers with which these libraries buy their materials include:-

(a) Tec tools Nigeria Ltd. Kaduna and Jos.

(b) Bard mark, Kaduna

(c) Nigerian Books Import Group, Lagos

(d) Spectrum Nig. Ltd. Ibadan

(e) Macmillan Ltd. Ibadan

(f) Bendel Book Depot, Benin,

(g) A.B.U. Bookshop Ltd. Zaria.

The local dealers are utilized mainly due to the fact that ordering books from overseas' agents these days have become more difficult than before. The currency restrictions imposed as economic measures is the major problem. The second problem is the distance from the source of supply with the resultant delay. "One must wait longer for materials to arrive and in the case of journals, when claims are made for issues not received, they may already be out of print".[6]

5. INTER-LIBRARY LOANS: - An extension of the gifts process in libraries is that of exchange of publications between libraries. Various reasons are often proferred why libraries engage in the exchange of publications. Very often it is the only way in which a library can obtain publications in foreign countries, especially if such publications are not normally available or difficult to obtain through book trade. In some instances, a library may have no funds to buy certain category of publications, but may have other publications which are not required for its needs and which it may want to dispose of. And most important, in the economic circumstances of Nigeria (especially in 1982) exchange of publications, may be a welcome way to get over some of the foreign exchange problems.

Despite all these advantages of inter-library loan or exchange, only Kaduna and Bauchi state legislative libraries engaged in inter-library loans, though mainly at local level. The rest express the following as main problems hindering them from operating inter-library loan scheme:-

(a) The vastness of the country and isolation of some towns. For instance, the location of Kaduna state legislative library is about 250 km away from the nearest legislative library, (which is Minna) under study.

(b) Inefficient postal services. Due to the poor nature of postal services in Nigeria, it is some times faster to get a photocopy from the United States or United Kingdom than from the libraries in the country.

(c) Relaxed attitudes of some librarians in Nigeria. Some librarians are insensitive to requests from other libraries. Requests which should have been given immediate attention could be left unattended for weeks.

(d) Not knowing what the other libraries have in stock.

(e) Lack of photocopying machines: Many libraries are without photocopying machines (of the five libraries, under study, only Kaduna state legislative library has a photocopying machine, though at the time of this study it was not operational) and are not willing to send their journals or books by post because they will get lost in transit.

This means that there is just no way convenient to such libraries for inter library cooperation with others.

COLLECTION TOOLS

The acquisition librarian can hardly make his selection successful without consulting the necessary selection tools.

Certain tools are inevitable for the efficient and effective art of selection. Hains (1950) wrote,

> No librarian can make a satisfactory selection in every field of literature, without guide books representing the specialised study and knowledge of those familiar with the field ..... He who has learnt where to look for recorded knowledge of his subject is no longer an amateur but a proficient in the use of books.'

For a library of special collection and service to legislators to achieve its functional objectives, the collection development or the acquisition librarian must learn to use trade bibliographies skillfully. He must also know how to make the best use of such aids like publishers' catalogues, book reviews, British books in print, National bibliography of Nigeria and other tools.

. He ought to be acquainted with the use of these selection tools critically and his theoretical knowledge of how to use them must agree with the practice, aims and objectives of the library. It is generally accepted that with the aid of the selection tools,, the acquisition librarian can easily select the best of the materials published for his library. The five legislative libraries, under study have the following bibliographic selection tools for selecting materials for their libraries:

1. Publishers catalogues, both local and foreign
2. British books in print
3. Lists from book sellers
4. Book reviews, like those from legal journals, newspapers and library journals.

Among these bibliographic selection tools, the publishers catalogue is the one that is most frequently used, by the five libraries. It is followed by book reviews and lists from the book sellers (local vendors).

Despite the fact that a written selection policy is of value for a library, none of these libraries have one. However the librarian in each case is responsible for the selection, but at times legislators and senior staff of these libraries make suggestions in the form of "requests". All librarians have indicated their intention to have one, as soon as practicable.

TYPE OF SERVICES

Laundy (1980) wrote,

> If members of parliament are to perform their function of scrutiny and criticism effectively and to make intelligent evaluation of government measures and policies, they need information. What is more, they need a great deal of information, they frequently need it as a matter of urgency, and they require it in a variety of different and sometimes sophisticated forms.6

Only Bauchi state legislative library compiles bibliographies. All of them offer library loans, indexing, inter-library lending locally and reference and information service. Only Bauchi and Benue states' legislative libraries offer abstracting services while only Benue state legislative library offers selective dissemination of information (S.D.I.) and binding services. The S.D.I. service is however at a rudimental level, for example, periodicals titles and newspapers are occasionally routed to honourable members. Bauchi and Kaduna states' legislative libraries offer inter-library borrowing locally; Benue, Niger and Plateau state legislative libraries do not.

Despite the fact that talks on using the library are essential, only Bauchi and Niger states' legislative libraries offer them to

their legislators. However, they are at rudimentary level. Not many people, it seems, turn up on such occasions.

This researcher has found out that generally, all these legislative libraries offer lending and reference, which after all are the major services offered by most libraries. The other services are skeletal, and legislators may not even be aware of them. This is mainly due to amongst other reasons, lack of qualified staff and accommodation and perhaps the non-chalent attitudes of the users themselves. Do they patronize these libraries? Do they know the benefits of these libraries? Do they need other services, outside those offered? The mentioned reference services offered here are limited to "ready - reference directional questions". Questions like where is the catalogue? Where can I find today's New Nigerian newspaper? etc etc. There are no "search for research" queries. Kaduna state legislative library has established a research unit in conjunction with library as a department of library/research. However, not much can be said to have come out of it so far. In order to provide this function effectively, there must be supportive duties and actions, from selection of materials to adequate space and personnel. Of the five libraries, only Kaduna state legislative library has employed a research officer. However he has no supportive personnel, accommodation, materials and equipment, therefore he is at the moment redundant.

SERVICES WHICH MIGHT BE PROVIDED

1. There should be inter-library loans with a library loan policy for both books and journals and a fair charge on the photocopy

service. Through the inter library loans scheme, most legislators shall get access to resources of one another for their benefits.

Arguing in favour of library cooperation, Cope (1978) wrote,

> It is now common knowledge that the parliamentary libraries have completely changed their orientation away from static concepts of services and collection-building: These have been (or are in the process of being) replaced by dynamic concepts of functionalism and fluibility. Information banks have supplanted collection-building in our thinking, promotion of the library as a service organ rather than as a monument is now emphasised. Innovation, experimentation and a pragmatic self-assessment of our performance all underlie a desire to develop a viable philosophy of legislative librarianship, and this marks a turning point in our short history. The parliamentary libraries are, however, sober enough and realist enough to know that their newly found dynamism has its limits. I believe that more and more we must tackle the problem ... to be contained in the expressions: "You can't go it alone".
> In the recognition of this truth, the parliamentary libraries find themselves allied with the state libraries.[9]

It might be noted in passing that the House of Commons Library at Westminister, while it borrows from other libraries, never loans its own books. By contrast the library of parliament of Canada actively participates in inter-library loans schemes and in some years it has lent more than it has borrowed.

2. All these libraries should engage in literature searching and compilation of reading list. This could be supplied on request. Libraries which do not have selective dissemination of information (S.D.I.) service are encouraged to start immediately.
3. Provision and circulation of union list of periodicals.
4. Regular publication and distribution of newsletters and library manuals for information on matters of interest.

5. All these libraries should include in their collections audio-visual materials like films, slic tapes cassettes and video cassettes. This has become necessary, since some members of the legislature cannot make use of written information in English, but can best make use of these media, if they are translated and recorded into local languages.

   Government publications, legal periodicals or magazines should mandatorily form part of every legislative library's collection. Efforts should be made to make use of local book dealers so that funds meant for library materials could be utilized within the financial year. This may avoid unnecessary lapsing of funds at the end of the year, which is common in all legislative libraries under investigation.

6. The lending system should also be improved. All these libraries do not have a "readers' borrowing tickets system". This welcomes loss of books. If the system is introduced, it will help limit the number of books lost. It also keep a fair accurate statistics of the libraries users and the type of materials frequently in use. This makes work easier for the staff on duty at the circulation table.

7. An association of legislative librarians should be established to coordinate all activities affecting these libraries and staff. The benefits that individuals get from sharing experiences with their colleagues are many. The end result is better service to the legislators. Librarians from other special libraries have already formed

their associations, which are all affiliated to the "Nigerian library association". Efforts a already being made towards this direction as the legislative librarians hel their first meeting on 1st - 3rd July 1981, Jos, Plateau state and another between 22nd November - 26th November 1982 at Lagos but that alone is not enough.

8. Translations:- These libraries should establish a translation unit within the library department. Here important publications and bills, emanating either from the executive or legislature be translated into at least major local Nigerian languages within the state. This will help majority of legislators who can't read properly publications, in English, to read fluently and understand. Such documents could be preserved by these individual libraries for future consultation. Legislature proceedings could also be translated and preserved. Niger state legislators have resolved that both English and Hausa be used as languages for the business of the House. It is however unfortunate to note that the proceedings of the House is only published in English. But how many members can read publications in English?

9. The library and research services:- The former chief librarian of the general assembly of New Zealand, arguing in favour of establishing a resarch service in his own library, pointed out that,

> The (research) officers would develop expertise in the use of the libraray's resources to an extent that no person

> not working in the institution ever can; and, in information work, knowledge of resources is half the battle. They would be an entirely new type of research officer within the government service since they would have quite invaluable experience of a most basic legislative function and one which involves departments a good deal. This would, in turn, make them attractive to departments after a spell in the library, particularly as research officers, and thus enliven the whole flow of persons through the research service. This, I believe, would be pure gain to parliament. It would, of course, also be real gain to the department.[10]

Most of the library services under study are of the purely traditional type - technical services, lending and reference service. The concept of research is being applied only in the case of Kaduna State legislative library, however vaguely. It should be born in mind that legislative libraries are expected to have a clearly defined role to play. They are special libraries and as such do not normally have the range of functions of a national library, nor the distinctive responsibilities of academic and other libraries. Any talk about the legislative library should therefore include legislative research service. This should involve researching, analysing, synthesising, adapting and considering its applicability to local needs. Efforts should therefore be made to broaden the concept of legislative librarianship in Nigeria to include research service.

10 Automation of legislative libraries:- Though these libraries are at their various infant stages, one could suggest that they should start planning about its application. This may be a long term objective. Efforts should be made to conduct a specific study to determine its applicability, when time matures. Computer services are offered in parliamentary libraries of developed countries such as Australia

(Queensland parliament library in Brisbane) and Canada (the general assembly of Quebec) and the United State. (congressional research in Washington) The advantages of such services to these libraries need not be over emphasized. Nigerian legislative libraries will in no doubt benefit from such services, if adopted.

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CHAPTER FOUR

FUNDING, LIBRARY FACILITIES AND PERSONNEL

INTRODUCTION:

It is essential that the librarian assume a large measure of administrative responsibility including the supervison of the staff, the proper budgeting and expenditure of library funds, and the over-sight of the library building. Lyle (1961) wrote,

> The librarian is the one to take the initiative in formulating administrative policies, but he should see to it that his policies do not constitute dictatorship. Consideration for subordinates is not only essential for maintaining an esprit de corps: it is also the best way to secure good work.[1]

After defining its goals and objectives, a library which has got funds voted to pursue those goals and objectives will need human resources to achieve them. The librarian has to get things done through the right type and categories of people. The librarian as the administrator, must have the skills to deal with persons and groups so that "the way in which people are treated; the manner of giving orders and instructions, the direction of human activities generally"[2] all contribute to the achievement of the library objectives.

The librarian will also have to prepare financial estimate for each fiscal year. This estimate provides a means for controlling operations. And as a means of controlling operations effectively, a separate estimate is usally prepared for each organizational unit, and individual estimate may be prepared for each of the several functions within an organisational unit.

He has to prepare an estimate to show financial requirements according to categories, for example, personnel salaries, books, bindery expenses, travel and equipment etc. etc. Within each category, the statement has to be as fully itemized as possible.

The librarian's job however does not end when the prepared budget is approved. He has to administer the budget. And this involves careful record keeping and continous liasing with the accounts department. He has to design and maintain a system of records which can tell him at a glance how much has been committed and how much is left under every item of expenditure provided for in the budget. otherwise, there will be a possibility of overspending on another. The librarian should also seek for approval from accounts section for virement of funds, at least between certain budget categories. This is to allow flexibility and avoid unnecessary delays, when a vote for an item is exhausted. He should also make a special case for book vote. Book vote should be treated as capital-recurrent or non-lapsing. This is because of the nature of the book trade in Nigeria. A given book order may take many months before it is completely supplied and this could spill from one year into another.

FUNDING AND CONTROL

Adequate financial provision is the foundation and "livewire" of any library project. It is a factor that determines every thing else. The librarian must design and maintain a system of records which can tell him at a glance how much has been committed and how much is left under every item of

expenditure provided for in the budget. Such records will also enable the librarian to spread his expenditure evenly over the year, where the needs dictate this, and avoid last minute rush to commit large sums of money towards the end of the financial year in an attempt to prevent the votes from lapsing.

Table 3 shows financial positions of the five legislative libraries under investigation during the year 1981/1982

	BAUCHI	BENUE	KADUNA	NIGER	PLATEAU
SALARIES	₦ 44,274.00	₦ 63,132.00	₦10,312.00	₦15,198.00	₦ 28,250.00
Books, Journals, Newspapers Stationaries Equipment & Maintenance	₦105,350.00	₦ 60,000.00	₦47,176.00	₦60,000.00	₦200,000.00 SHAME
Total	₦149,624.00	₦123,132.00	₦57,488.00	₦75,198.00	₦228,250.00

The results of the findings show that the only source of finance for all libraries under investigation, is their various states governments. There is no financial support from individuals or private organizations. None generates funds internally. All libraries under investigation have a seperate vote or estimate from the total budgets of their legislatures. Staff salaries are however not included within the library estimate, but in the over all budget of the staffs of the legislature of which the library is a division. All the expenditure is centrally controlled by the accounts departments of their legislatures.

Table 3 shows financial positions of the libraries under investigation, during the recurrent year 1982. Thus Plateau state legislative library which at present does not function has the largest vote of ₦228,250.00 followed closely by the Bauchi state legislative library, with ₦149,624.00. Kaduna state legislative library has the lowest vote, ₦57,488.00, for the 1981/82 year. It is however difficult to explain the wide difference which exists between Plateau and Kaduna states' legislative libraries' estimates. It is more so because the former library has less staff, less library stock and no services what so ever, as compared to the latter. Niger state legislative library which comes fourth on the list with a total vote of ₦75,488.00 has more staffs, more library stock and offers more services than Plateau state legislative library, despite the latters huge estimate for the current year.

Out of the five legislative libraries under study, only Bauchi state legislative library has a clear record of its expenditures. The rests indicate that they don't keep records of how money voted for each item is spent. And apart from Bauchi state legislative librarian, other librarians under investigation have indicated that they do not control the library vote. None except Bauchi state legislative librarian do not prepare an itemized estimate, specifying on it, what should be spent on each item. What these librarians usually do is to prepare a block estimate for the year. (This type of financial estimate obviously gives room for fraud or overspending or underspending) The results

of the findings show that Plateau state legislative library has either been underspending its annual vote or it has been viremented for other purposes by th ccounts department. The library stopped functioning since 1981 yet this year, sums of money has been voted for its services.

While Bauchi state's legislature has a clear financial policy, for its librarian, others under investigation, do not. In Bauchi state legislature, there is a policy that once the amount for purchasing library materials for the library is over four thousand naira, it is usually the tender committee that approves it. But if it is less than that it can be approved by the clerk of the house.

The results of the findings show contrary to the assumption put forth in chapter one that the poor services rendered by these libraries is because of poor financiang. All the libraries under investigation, reported that they have enough funds for the running of their libraries. What they all (except Bauchi state legislative library) complain about is that they do not control the library vote. Again, slow rate at which books and other materials are supplied to these libraries, results to the money voted for these libraries to lapse at the end of the year without being properly utilised. Reputable book dealers could be contacted early in the financial year to avoid unnecessary lapsing of funds at the end of the year.

It would be interesting to know what percentage of the total expenditure of each house of assembly goes on the library.

However, though library budgets were made known to the researcher, full house of assembly budgets were not.

BUILDING ACCOMMODATION

Affia (1979) wrote,

> ...before a library building is designed, the objectives should be outlined. What role would the library play in the objectives of the institutions and how would the facilities bring this about? It should be noted that no two libraries are alike, what is good for one may be bad for the other as even local circumstances can dictate major changes in design and construction.[3]

He maintained that the librarian must accept full responsibility for the type of library designed for him. He could undertake study tour of known good and bad building before setting out to prepare his brief. The visits to other local libraries and study tour abroad may expose him to utilize the experiences of others on the exercise but he must be the master of his house.[4]

Except the construction of the library is given a priority attention a vicious situation will persist with delays and attendant increase in costs. However estimates projections must be realistic otherwise the project could be postponed or the size reduced at the last minute making facilities inadequate even before there is movement into the new building. A library building plan should therefore be adequately planned to cater for both the staff and readers. Provision for both the present and future developments should be adequately given priority. If one or both is ignored, then something is wrong with the whole plan. "Space is a primary need of any library. The library must operate within space requirements that are essential for its

operation. The books and other materials must be housed, library staff must have adequate space for their duties and the readers must be adequately seated."[5] The results of the investigation showed that while Plateau state legislative library has the smallest area, 16 sq. meters, the Niger state legislative library has the largest area of 126 sq. meters, with seating capacity of 20 readers at a time. Benue state legislative library on the other hand has an area of 120 sq. meters, and provision for 18 readers at a time. Kaduna state legislative library is close to Benue in size, with an area of 96 sq. meters and a seating capacity of 16 readers at a time.

The wide difference between Nigeri state legislative library building accommodation and those of Plateau and Bauchi is that while Niger state legislative library has a separate temporary planned building (though inadequate) before moving in, the other two appropriated buildings which were not planned for library use. In the case of Bauchi state legislative library, two rooms had been temporarily converted to serve as a library building, while the Plateau state legislative library has appropriated a former security office, when its building was usurped by the printing department. Neither the Benue and Kaduna states' legislative librarian have planned accommodation. They are both occupying temporarily wide rooms allocated to them within the premises of their houses of assembly complexes. Bauchi state library's two small rooms serve for library staff and its stock. One of the rooms houses the principal librarian, and because of the

shortage of accommodation, his office also houses part of the document section of the library. The card catalogue cabinet is also housed in his office, instead in the circulation room where it could be of use to library users.

ACCOMMODATION PROBLEMS AND FUTURE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

Though all the libraries reported that they have enough funds for the running of their libraries, they all admitted that they are facing accommodation problem. Bauchi, Benue, Kaduna and Plateau states' legislative libraries have a room or two each serving as offices, work/reading room, store and other service areas, such as processing and circulation.

About Bauchi state legislative library, Gital (1982) wrote:

> there is no single seat meant for readers in the library, as such the users find it difficult even to sit for reading newspapers. At times they have to sit on the chairs that are meant for the staff and their visitors... and there is no other alternative to solve this problem, even the legislative staff faces the same problem. The new library building under construction is not a seperate building of its own but an annex to the office complex of the legislature. It is only fairly larger than the present one, but should be partitioned so as to have all the necessary sections for an effective service.[6]

And about Plateau state legislative library building, the acting librarian (1982) wrote thus:

> it has been taken over by the printing department, because of the fact that the machines were brought without any plans to house them. Obviously, since we had the largest office space and the machines need a lot of space, we had to sacrifice our library to the printing department until such a time the new building is completed.[7]

Prospects for Niger state legislative library building accommodation seems brighter than the rest. Presently, it is the

only library (of those under investigation) that is occupying a planned building, even this is temporary and though inadequate. A new library is under construction.

Bauchi, Benue, Kaduna and Plateau states' legislative libraries may still face the same problem of accommodation even when the permanent constructed buildings are completed. This is because the allocation in each is only part of the permanent house of assembly building complex. This may not give enough space for future expansion. Provision should have been made for adequate storage spaces, reading rooms and facilities, office spaces, working spaces, lobby, circulation desk, catalogue area, snack area, audio-visual area, and other physical facilities like: air conditioning, stand-by power plants, as well as general work and repairs, toilets, stair cases and corridors and the traffic within the library.

Though the librarians were not consulted when these buildings plans were drawn, one would expect them to request for a review of these plans so that more space would be allocated. This is easier at the time when the building are still under construction. This will certainly minimise the problems of demand for new extensions within a few years of the buildings being occupied.

FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT

Lack of accommodation restricts the provision of equipment and other essential facilities in the library. Investigation into the study showed that while Bauchi state legislative library has 4 tables for its staff, Benue, Kaduna, Niger and

Plateau states' legislative libraries have 6, 5, 3, 2 tables respectively. Despite the fact that this may be regarded as inadequate, it does reflect on the staffing position of these libraries, which is very low.

Bauchi state legislative library has no reading tables for its users. Readers share the only available 4 tables meant for staff, when ever they want to make use of the library facilities, Benue state legislative library on the other hand has two (flat top) tables for its users. Kaduna and Niger have four and two (carrel) tables respectively for their users. This number perhaps cannot be said to be adequate especially when one considers the population of library user in each of the legislatures under investigation. Plateau state legislative library like its Bauchi counterpart, has no reading table for its users. This is because of lack of accommodation.

Shelves:- Each of these libraries have at least two shelves or more. While Niger state legislative library has 7 (steel standard size) shelves, Bauchi, Benue and Kaduna states' legislative libraries have 6 (steel standard size) each. Plateau state legislative library on the other hand, has only two.

Periodical display rack:- Apart from Plateau state legislative library (which has none), other libraries under investigation have one periodical display unit each.

Newspaper display rack:- Apart from Benue and Plateau states legislative libraries (which have none), other libraries under

investigation, have at least one newspaper display unit each.

Catalogue cabinet:- A catalogue is very essential in any library, for it facilitates quick accessibili to the library's holdings. In realization of its importance, therefore, all legislative libraries under investigation except Plateau state legislative library, have at least one card catalogue cabinet each.

Storage and security facilities:- The investigation into the study showed that none of the libraries have adequate storage and security facilities. All complain of lack of space for their stock. There are no rules and regulations governing the use of these libraries. Certain regulations, security measures and penalties for infringement are necessary. A circulation desk and devoted officers should be on guard, so that there would be a control for loan and reserve, general exit and control of what is taken out and brought in. Statistics of what is loaned out must be regularly cross checked, so that overdue books could be retrieved.

Lightening and ventilation facilities:- There is enough natural light and ventilation in the Benue, Kaduna and Niger states' legislative library buildings, but Bauchi and Plateau libraries are inadequate. In addition to natural light and ventilation in Benue, Kaduna and Niger states' legislative library buildings, there is an air conditioning unit and both ceiling and standing fans, in case the airconditioner fails to work. None of these libraries have stand by power plants.

Audio-visual equipment and area:- With the integration of audio-visual materials into library stock there is need for areas in the library for A/V purposes for viewing, listening and recording graphic, and darkroom etc. as well as space for storage of appropriate equipment materials. Of those under investigation, only Benue state legislative library has audio-visual materials, equipment and storage space. However there is no adequate space for viewing, listening, recording and storage.

Table 4 shows staff distribution of each of the five legislative libraries under investigation

	BAUCHI	BENUE	KADUNA	NIGER	PLATEAU
Total No. of professional staff	1	1	-	1	-
Total No. of Para-professional staff	2	-	1	1	1
Others	3	9	4	3	2
Total No. of Staff	6	10	5	5	3
Ratio of Professional and Para-professional staff to non-professional staff	1:1	1:9	1:4	1:2	1:2

Note: The professional staff should be taken to include those with a professional qualifications. The para-professional staff should be taken to include those with non-graduate Dip. Lib. Science. Non-professionals include those with WASC, Cert. in Library Science and Primary Seven Certificate.

PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION: STAFFING:

> It is fair to claim that a legislative library differs from university and public libraries in that its users are exceptionally well placed to make vital, sometimes national decisive application of the facts and figures which are placed at their disposal. This condition accounts in large measure for the relatively high ratio of staff to the size of the collection and for the qualification and experiences demanded of the senior grades at Westminister, Ottawa, - Bonn and in certain other parliamentary libraries.8

One must add that it also accounts for the high ratio of staff to the size of the clientele. The parliamentary librarian of New South Wales is an advocate that the parliamentary library's most important resource is its staff. A staff which should be capable of utilizing all forms and sources of information, which is closely attured to the political developments of the time and understand (sic) as well as members themselves what are the essential needs of members.

Table 4 shows the staffing position of each of the libraries under study. Thus Bauchi, Niger and Plateau legislative libraries have the lowest ratio: 1:1, 1:2 and 1:2 respectively - of the professional and para-professional staffs to non-professionals; while Benue and Kaduna states' legislative libraries have the highest ratio of (1:9 and 1:4). The highest ratio of professional staffs to non-professional staff perhaps show how scarce are trained librarians in Nigeria. The problem is common to most of the developing countries. For this figure cannot be compared favourably with state parliamentary libraries in developed nations. For example, the division of the parliamentary library of New South Wales:

> In 1977 the total staff stood at nineteen including the parliamentary librarian and deputy librarian. Of these number ten were professional librarians. Some having additional qualifications. Five of them comprised the reference and research staff, three the technical service staff, and one librarian as responsible for the press clippings service and media monitoring.[9]

About the parliamentary library at Ottawa, Laundy (1980) wrote: "To the existing library staff of eighteen, six librarians will be added in the near future and three more later on. By the end of 1979 the total staff of the new department is expected to number about forty including the director."[10]

The general assembly library of New Zealand: - In 1975 the library staff numbered thirty-five of whom seventeen were professionals nine members of the professional staff and one other comprised the reference and research arm of the library. (However this is a national general assembly library and could best be compared with national assembly library, Lagos).

As structured at present, the commonwealth parliamentary library of Australia (though a national parliamentary library) has a staff of 135, including a professional staff of more than thirty research specialists and a similar number of librarians.

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE:

INTERNAL ORGANIZATION

According to Koontz and O'Donnel,

> organizing involves the establishment of an intentional structure of roles through determination and enumeration of the activities required to achieve the goals of an enterprise and each part of it, the grouping of these activities, the assignment of such groups of activities to a manager, the designation to authority to carry them out, and provision for coordination of authority and informational relationships.[11]

In all the legislative libraries under study, the librarian is the head of library department. He is directly responsible to the clerk of the house who is the "Head of Service" of the house of assembly. The librarian in addition to the professional duties, does also general administrative duties. Duties like:- budgeting for every fiscal year, coordination and over all direction and control of staffs etc. He is at the top of the hierachy within library organization.

The study of the five selected legislative libraries has revealed that they are organized according to "Sections" and not "subject specializations".

Five sections were prominent in all these libraries: administration, acquisition, which are headed by the librarian himself, cataloguing/classification, readers/reference section, which has circulation as a unit.

The study also revealed that authority and responsibilities are delegated to heads of sections and then to heads of units.

However due to lack of qualified staffs, in this libraries, most of the posts are not filled. For example, Niger state legislative library, with one professional, one paraprofessional and two non-professionals, combines reference section, cataloguing/classification section as one and is headed by the reference librarian. One of the non professionals takes up the responsibility as head of circulation section. In Kaduna state legislative library, though all these sections exist in theory, what operates now is that the acting librarian, who is a

paraprofessional, heads both the administrative, acquisition and cataloguing/classification sections and the circulation section is headed by a non-professional. Some state legislative library is not better off than any of the two cases cited above. The librarian, who is a professional handles virtually every thing and the other nine non professional staff, work at the circulation section. Sections are created but without heads. The researcher found out that out of the five legislative libraries under study, Bauchi, which has a ratio of 1 professional/paraprofessional staff to 1 non-professional staff (1: 1) is the only library which in actual fact has these five sections and their heads. Though the librarian heads both the administrative and acquisition sections, other sections are headed by one para-professional each. The non-professional only takes up the responsibility at circulation as a unit within reader,/reference sections:

The study also revealed that in all the legislative libraries, under study both senior and junior staff are responsible to the librarian, who in turn is responsible to the clerk of the house.

STAFF RECRUITMENT AND STAFF DEVELOPMENT:
QUALIFICATIONS AND DUTIES:

Central administrative structures of these legislatures, have been a bottleneck for adequate recruitment of qualified staff to fill the vacant posts. Bauchi state legislative library has six unfilled posts - at the end of 1982. In all these libraries, the librarian does not have a say in who is added

to the staff strength. We may be surprised to see a new staff member posted to his department many of them never have any library experience. The situation is so alarming that the proportion of professional staffs to non-professionals in these libraries is very unfavourable. This have an adverse effect on the performance of these libraries.

In Kaduna state legislature, the "establishment committee" (the speaker is the chairman) has power to appoint and exercise disciplinary control over all staff on the legislature and to determine their terms and conditions of service as to remuneration or otherwise. There is also a "staff committee" which comprises all heads of departments. It is charged with the responsibility of making recommendations to the "establishment committee" in respect of all appointments, promotions and disciplinary control of all officers of the legislature on salary grade level 07 to 14. The clerk has power to appoint, promote and exercise disciplinary control in respect of establishment and unestablished staff of legislatures on salary grade level 06 and below. The librarian as a member of "staff Committee", by virture of the fact that he is a departmental head, can only argue his case successfully or not, in such meetings. And that may depend on many factors:-

1. If he is at good terms with other departmental heads or not or whether other members are interested in the existence of a good library.
2. If the clerk who is the chairman of the"staff committee" is at good terms with the librarian.

3. And whether the provision of library service is at the priority list of the house of assembly or not. Under this critical situation, the librar. who wants to increase his staff strength will have to do a lot of lobbying, both at the "staff committee" meetings, which he is a member and at the "establishment committee" meetings, where he is not a member. He must bargain hard and must be influential in the establishment. Or else all efforts may be fruitless. At the end, ill-qualified personnel are recruited and posted to the library. Assumption number three in chapter one which states that "civil service bureaucratic procedures are a threat to the adequate staffing of these libraries..."has been tested and found valid.

The study also revealed that the annual increase in staffs strength in all these libraries has been concentrated at the junior level. The situation at the top has been very poor since the beginning of legislature librarianship in these states. Records show that Kaduna state legislative library has on its staff list, in 1976/79 fiscal year, one library officer, one library assistant and one clerical officer, a total of three. In 1978/79 fiscal year, it had the same staff strength. And in 1980/81 to 1981/82, two additional junior staff were recruited, giving a total of five staff. Benue state legislative library is not better off either. In 1979/80 fiscal year, it had 9 staff on the list, one out of these was a professional librarian, the rest were either library assistants or library attendants or clerical officers. The number was the same

up to 1980/81 fiscal year. In 1981/82, one additional junior staff was added to the list, giving a total of 10 staff. Plateau state legislative library started off in 1980 with three staff only - one library officer, as the acting librarian, one library assistant and one attendant. Up to 1981/82 fiscal year, the library had these as its staff. That means that since 1980, there has been no increase in staff strength. Out of five libraries under study, Bauchi state legislative library is the only one that has a steady annual increase in staff strength at all levels (1: 1) Though not strong enough, but in comparison with others, one may conlude that the staff provision is fairly adequate.

STAFF DEVELOPMENT:

This is used to embrace all steps consciously taken by the employer and aimed at maximizing a personnel's ability to discharge his responsibilities. It includes the daily, on-the job training of the new recruit, the exposure of staff to short term courses of lectures and demonstration by superior officers in the establishment, to formal staff seminals and workshops, to short courses organized by outside institutions or professional bodies, to formal conferences of professional organizations as well as the granting of study leave to enable staff pursue further studies relevant to their work.

The results of the findings show that all the libraries under study, have one programme or the other for staff development.

Junior staff are given on the job training as well as attending certificate course at Kaduna Polytechnic. Those at top management level either go to Ahmadu Bello University or oversees for further studies. Presently the Bauchi state legislative librarian, Mallam Mohammed Zubairu, is a candidate for a degree of Master of Library Science (M.L.S.) at Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria. The Niger state legislative librarian, Mr. Stephen Kolo, has just returned from Case Western Reserve University, Ohio, U.S.A., with a degree of Master of Library Science (MLS). Its reference librarian, who holds an Ahmadu Bello University Diploma in Library Science, is a candidate for a Bachelor Degree of Library Science (BLS) for 1982/83 session at Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria. Kaduna state legislative acting librarian, Mr. J.M. Yayock, has registered for a bachelor degree of Library Science (BLS) for 1982/83 session, at Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria. The only problem with staff development programmes in these libraries is that the prospects for the junior staff to rise to the top is very poor. This is because, they do not have any basic academic qualifications, therefore the nature of programmes they receive on the job are only enough to keep them as staff of these libraries. This makes most of them concentrate their efforts more in preparing for General Certificate of Education Examinations, while on duty than doing what they have been employed for. The end result is that the productivity is generally low.

What these libraries must do is to recruit more professional staff. If they cannot meet the Unesco recommendations, which stated that the ratio should be 1: 1 they should aim at that figure. But for the mean time, they can make do with (1:2), one professional staff to two non-professional staff. They should also make their courses rigorous enough to prepare the staff for the tasks of parliamentary librarianship. Other forms of training, especially for the managerial cadre as study visits and exchange of experience and ideas with other reputable librarians, both within Nigeria and abroad, personal contact and inspection of one another's services, in addition to seminars and conferences, are necessary. Efforts must be made to encourage and support library staff to acquire additional qualifications.

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CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

SUMMARY

The general purpose of this study was to examine the present status and future development programmes of selected legislative libraries in Northern States of Nigeria as to stock, their organisation and administration. It also includes staffing, financing, accomodation and services. The findings of the investigation could be recommended as a basis for establishing guidelines for the development of legislative libraries in Bauchi, Benue, Kaduna, Niger and Plateau states of Nigeria.

Data relating to this study was collected through the questionnaires which were compiled in two sets and sent for both library staff and users. This inquiry form requested information for the year 1979 - 1982, on library collections, services, personnel, budgeting accommodation, library organisation and administration and the respondent's evaluation of the needs of the legislative library.

The findings of the investigations, could be summarized as follows:-

1. Legislative library personnel: As from 1979 - 1982, the total library staff in the five legislative libraries in the study numbered 29 persons, including professional librarians, para-professionals and not all these library attendants who comprise the majority of the staff completed secondary education.

Another vital characteristic of the staff is that most of them are in-experienced in the library work. Almost 90% or more of the staff have less than three years experience in library work.

Fewer than 10% of the library assistants had one form of library training outside the place of work or the other.

2. Library organization and administration: In the study of selected legislative libraries in Nigeria, it was discovered that the shortage of library personnel is generally reflected in the organisation and administration of those libraries. Of the five legislative libraries, none had regular inventory of library collections and none had written selection policy.

The main purpose of the catalogue is to guide users to the library collections. All five legislative libraries have classified their book stock. Four classify books by Dewey Decimal Classification (D.D.C.) Scheme, only one classify using Library of Congress Scheme. (L.C.)

Library Catalogue is also very essential as classification; for it does facilitate prompt accessibility of library materials. However none has all its library materials catalogued.

The findings of the investigations showed that all the libraries open their libraries for users as from 8 am to 3.30 p.m. They open for a period of 40 hours or less per week.

3. Library Collection - In general, far too much emphasis is given on books. Four have in their collection 2500 volumes or more, one has less than 2000 volumes.

A steady increase is essential to any good library, without which its holdings become obsolete and lost their interest and value. Three have a steady book increase of 350 volumes or more, a year while two do not have a regular record of book purchase.

A good collection of reference books in a legislative library is equally as important as its calibre of staff recruited. Three have five or more sets of encyclopedias, two have three sets or less of encyclopedias. All have at least ten or more titles of journals or magazines. All subscribe to several Nigerian newspapers. Only one has audio-visual material

4. Financial Support: This ranges from ₦57,488 (Kaduna) to ₦228,250 (Plateau) Analysis of data showed that all libraries have a steady flow of funds since 1979.

   All have the same source of funding - which is their various states governments. None generates revenue internally.

5. Library building and accommodation: None has a purpose built buildings as libraries. All have only temporary accommodation and this is inadequate.

6. Library facilities and equipments: Library facilities and equipment in all selected legislative libraries under investigation are poor.

CONCLUSION

Following a careful analysis of the data collected in the research for the study, some basic conclusions may be made:-

1. That all the five legislative libraries under investigations receive enough funds from their various state government. This is evident in the inability of these libraries to exhaust the funds meant for books and other library facilities and equipments every financial year. Secondly these librarians have accepted that money is not their problem since the establishment of these libraries in 1979. Lastly, the lapsing of money meant for library projects, every financial year can't be explained otherwise.
2. That all the five legislative libraries' temporary premises, equipment, furniture and general outlay are unsuitable for library use.
3. That in terms of numbers, the stock position in all these libraries (save Plateau state legislative library) is satisfactorily; and in terms of quality the books are adequate. However reference and audio-visual materials are poorly represented.
4. That legislative library services are not co-ordinated and that their organisation is unsatisfactorily. The staffing position is very poor. For example, the ratio of professional staff to non-professional staff of Benue state legislative library has been identified as 1:9. This has an adverse effect on the services provided by them. The services offered are still traditional-reference and lending.

5. That legislative libraries at the time of investigations are not effectively made use of by honourable members. Only daily newspapers are consulted by few members and legislative staff.

6. All these libraries (expect Bauchi state legislative library) report that they do not cooperate with their various states public libraries, with result that their impact is not felt amongst legislative libraries. There is no doubt that these new libraries need to cooperate with older public libraries in order to achieve their collective and individual goals.

These conclusions centre on a number of factors identified during the course of the researcher's investigation and analysis of data; and they are as follows:

1. Lack of any definite plan/policy with regard to legislative library services in Nigeria in general and in these states in particular. This does not fare well for the development of these libraries.

2. Lack of interest/or apathy:- Library services have not gained any substantial ground and recognition in Nigeria. "They have not formed part of social institutions of the people - the picture here is that authorities have not grasped the role libraries could play in the society and their ignorance stems from the fact that, like museums and archives, libraries have no roots, no pro-to type or counter part in traditional society here"[1]. Nigeria is regarded as an oral society.

3. Lack of trust and presence of suspicion among officials entrusted with legislative library management in these legislatives: the study showed that four of the five legislative libraries (Bauchi being the exception) are ignorant on the library votes. Perhaps because of this the vote is under-spent every year.

The control of the library vote is the responsibility of the clerk of the house and the chief accountant of the legislature. Any request for a purchase of any library material must be approved by either the clerk of the house or finance committee. Briefly, the librarian does not control his departmental vote.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. STAFFING: Recruitment and training of personnel:

The results of the investigation showed that all the five legislative libraries, lack qualified personnel and this has contributed to the poor state of legislative librarianship in Nigeria generally. Regular short in-service-training courses should be organised for library assistants and attendants. This category of staff could also be sent to Kaduna Polytechnic for library assistant's courses or Ahmadu Bello University, University of Ibadan, University of Maiduguri and Bayero University, Kano, for further professional training.

More subject specialists should be recruited to run research and reference sections of these libraries. There is need for this, since those with a first degree in librarianship

(B.L.S.) without additional detailed subject knowledge cannot offer adequate in-depth services.

The Nigerian library schools should also have on their curriculum a course on parliamentary/legislative librarianship or law librarianship so that graduates with a Bachelor degree of Library Science (B.L.S.) may more easily fit in conduct of affairs of these libraries. At least two American library schools (Denver and Washington) offer a Master of Law Librarianship as well as an MLS.

Study visits, seminars and conferences, should also be included as part of training for these personnel.

The investigation also showed that the recruitment of personnel for these libraries has been concentrated at the junior level. Efforts should be made to narrow the gap between the two levels of staff (i.e. junior and senior) by recruiting more middle and senior personnel with adequate training and experience.

2. LIBRARY BUILDING AND ACCOMMODATION

> Legislative libraries, apart from a few major ones, do not normally have separate buildings. They normally form part of the legislative or parliamentary building complex in most parts of the world. But whether they form part of a building complex or not, they deserve decent accommodation, central location that will make it close enough to the seating chamber and enough spaces for the various activities of the library, research and information service.[2]

All the legislative libraries under study, lack proper building accommodation. However all have indicated their intensions to provide good accommodation soon. These libraries need therefore to consider the accommodation requirements for the library and research services. They need adequate storage spaces, reading

facilities, office space, working areas, other suitable areas for library's materials preservation and security, and possible unit air conditioning. This researcher does not recommend a standard, but provision should be made for adequate library building accommodation so that problems of demand for new extensions a few years after the occupation of the building may be minimised.

3. LIBRARY AND RESEARCH SERVICES:

"The principal functions of the parliamentary library shall include the provision of flexible reference and research services specifically designed to meet the needs of honourable members in the performance of their parliamentary duties..."[3]

Laundy (1980) wrote that the parliamentary library is no longer a "book man's library of the conventional mould but a many - faceted complex of information processing operations offering every thing from current awareness services to in-depth research.

However, the results of the investigations into the five selected legislative libraries revealed that the services in all of them, are purely traditional type (i.e. technical services, lending and reference services). The concept of reference is still vague or at a rudimentary stage. No attempt is made at the provision of research services.

The researcher is of the view that these libraries should provide an in-depth research and reference services to legislators. A good parliamentary library's prime function (in the 20th century) is the provision of information, consultant and research services in

multifarious forms. Bibliographic work, indexing and abstracting of newspapers and legal journals should also be included as part of their services. Periodical titles can be routed to honourable members who show interest in them.

4. INTER-LIBRARY COOPERATION

> An extension of the gift process in libraries is that of exchange of publications between libraries. Various reasons are often proferred why libraries engage in the exchange of publications. Very often it is the only way in which a library can obtain publications in foreign countries, especially if such publications are not normally available; or difficult to obtain, through the book trade in some instances, a library may have no funds to buy certain category of publications, but may have other publications which are not required for its needs and which it may want to dispose of profitably. And most important, in the economic circumstances of the developing countries exchange of publications, may be a welcome way to get over some of the foreign exchange problems.[4]

The results of the investigation showed that none of these libraries engage in inter-library cooperation except Kaduna and Bauchi legislative libraries, however at a local level only. It is however the researcher's view that these libraries need to cooperate with one another in order to achieve their collective and individual desire goals. The need for this would best be expressed in these terms: "You can't to it alone." Briefly they will need to cooperate in one or all of these methods/ways:-

(a) Acquisition of library materials

(b) Loan of library materials

(c) Provisions of a national union catalogue

(d) Organisation of conferences and seminars

(e) Inter-library visits and exchange of annual progress reports of individual libraries etc. e%e.

5. BASIC BOOK COLLECTION AND OTHER REFERENCE MATERIALS

A parliamentary library cannot, therefore, afford to be too restrictive in its subject coverage. There are a number of subject, such as law, political science, economics and international affairs, on which the collection must obviously concentrate. It is equally obvious that any parliamentary library worth its salt must have collections as exhaustive as possible on the institution which it serves and the country to which it belongs, ---- the increasing preoccupation of government with science policy and promotion of culture calls for reasonably extensive holdings of material in the fields of Science and Technology and the Fine Arts, subjects which some years ago would have been of only peripheral interest to parliament. A parliamentary library which is strong in some subjects but weak in others must perforce be selective in the service it provides and would thus fall down on one important count: it would fail to provide members with the all embracing service which they need.[5]

The results of the investigation showed that all the selected five legislative libraries, except Plateau state legislative library, have a wide range of collections. However what needs stressing is that some areas are very weak. In all these libraries, there are not enough volumes of laws. It is true to say that titles like <u>laws of the federation</u> <u>laws of Northern Nigeria</u> were included; but the researcher is of the view that volumes of laws from America, Great Britain and other countries must be included. Such documents may include:- reports on federal, state and local governments white papers; estimates; official statistics etc etc. Honourable members will definitely rely on these publications in the process of day to day deliberations. There is also a need for subscriptions

to overseas newspapers and journals - concerned with politics, economics, commerce and law. The need for them, need not be over emphasized since they are most current sources of information.

The researcher is also of the view that books should be purchased on a wide range of subjects. The wide-range include amongst others, books on political science, including constitutions (both Nigeria and foreign) economy-taxation, sociology, religion, history (local and foreign) However care must be taken as to the level of these books. Books meant for those preparing for "School certificate or General Certificate of education examination, will not be advanced enough.

6. APPOINTMENT OF LIBRARY COMMITTEE

The investigation into the study showed that none of the five selected libraries has a "library committee" The librarian in each case is the master of everything. He selects and acquires whatever the money at his disposal can. He has no one to help him run the department. This researcher is of the view that there is need for a library committee for each of these libraries. A member may not necessarily be a professional, nor a honourable member of the legislature, but should be at least someone who has the interest of the provision of library service. Some one who is capable of suggesting to the librarian, what is helpful for the library. Someone who can defend, when called upon, the library's budget.

7. BOOK SELECTION POLICY

A written selection policy "serves as planning guide-lines and working tool for selectors; it serves as a communications medium between the library and external administrative bodies, and it serve as the codified rationale for decisions on budgetary matters".[6]

None of the selected five legislative libraries has a written selection policy. However all have indicated their intension to produce one. It is the view of this researcher that these libraries should as a matter of need and urgency have one. And such a policy should be well spelt out to avoid any ambiguity. What is more, reasons for the inclusion or rejection of each title should be stated. This will save them the trouble of explaining to every complainant, why title A, for example is not included on the stock or is included and B, is not. This may also cure any imbalance in the collections and avoid unnecessary duplication of efforts year in year out.

8. LEGISLATIVE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

There is a great need for the formation of a legislative library association. Experiences could be shared amongst colleagues at seminars and conferences. Member's interest could be protected and hence job security. The researcher is made to understand that efforts are already being geared towards this direction as the legislative librarians held their first meeting in 1st to 3rd July 1981, in Jos, Plateau state. The next was held on 21st November, 1982 in Lagos. However that alone is not enough.

9. FINANCIAL SUPPORT

All the libraries reported that their budgets over these years (1979 - 82) were enough for the effective running of their libraries. However the researcher is of the view that (after consulting these librarians) lack of funds for capital projects have hampered some essential development projects. It is therefore suggested that the governments should give adequate financial support to these libraries for the purchase of not only books and furniture but for staffing and other capital projects as extension to old building or building new ones to provide more accommodation. Plateau state legislative library is ineffective since 1981 when the library's building accommodation was appropriated by the printing department. Bauchi and Niger states legislative libraries face the same problems of accommodation since 1979. The locations of these libraries are adequate for extension but no money to finance them. The situation in each case is such that the library materials (like books and equipments) have occupied the available spaces, leaving the users and staff, with no seating space. This reduces these libraries to 'archives' in the true meaning of the word. There is therefore need for more money for the overall running of these libraries since all other aspects of library services depends upon the financial support.

In addition to government funding, these libreries should seek other means and ways of generating revenue internally or externally; may be through the following methods: Photo-copying services, binding service, telephone service, catering service,

inter library loans; fines for over due books, an occasional appeal funds and fees on organized conferences. If these methods are carefully undertaken, this researcher is of the view that these libraries may not necessarily depend on government's subsidy at all times for every projects. This researcher is also of the opinion that if these nine suggestions are exploited, there will surely be an improvement in the resources and services of legislative libraries in Nigeria.

10 LIBRARY FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT

The following items of equipment should be provided for the library: book shelves, tables, chairs, lending desks, notice and display boards, catalogue cabinet, periodicals racks, newspaper stands, sloping desk for maps, card trays, 5" x 3" catalogue cards, books pockets, data-due-labels; classification scheme. A copy of "Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules" storage and security equipment, lightening and ventilation facilities. It is the view of this researcher that the provision of staff and reading materials alone is not enough for any library to function effectively.

SUGGESTED AREAS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

In the process of this investigation, certain areas for further research became obvious. It is therefore the researcher's view that further research could be carried out to find more on the nature, resources, and functions of legislative librarianship in Nigeria.

Areas for further research include:

1. Problems, and prospects of providing a legislative library in a developing nation like Nigeria.
2. The extent to which the needs and interests of honourable members are being met under the existing conditions.
3. The relationship between the legislative library on one hand and judiciary library, public library, and national library on the other.
4. The attitudes of legislators towards the library service in Nigeria.

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APPENDIX I

QUESTIONNAIRE A

A study of resources and services of selected Northern Nigerian State Legislative libraries (Note: Information supplied will be considered confidential)

1. Name of the librarian _____
2. Qualifications _____
3. Sex _____
4. Marital Status _____
5. Age _____
6. Place of Residence _____
7. Full Name of the Institution _____
8. Ministry/body/bodies responsible for the administrative control of the library _____
9. When was the library established ? _____
10. What are the purposes and functions of the library?

    _____

11. What is the type of building plan the library's occupying? (a) Permanent _____ (b) Temporary _____
12. What is the size of the library? _____
13. What is the seating capacity of the library? _____
14. Indicate the size of library collection over these years

    1978/79 _____ 1979/80 _____

    1980/81 _____ 1981/82 _____

15. What is the total book capacity? _____
16. What is the total number of books borrowed by registered readers since the library's inception? _____

17. Who are your clientele? _____

18. Is the library open to the public? _____

19. What are the opening hours of the library?

Morning_____ Evening_____ Night_____

20. Indicate the total number of users over those years

1978/79_____ 1979/80_____

1980/81_____ 1981/82_____

21. Do you offer any or all of the following categories of services:-

Lending_____ Yes N _____ No

Reference_____ Yes_____ No

Compilation of Bibliography _____ Yes _____ No

Library Loans _____ Yes _____ No

Indexing _____ Yes _____ No

Abstracting _____ Yes _____ No

S.D.I. _____ Yes _____ No

Translation _____ Yes _____ No

Others (mention) _____

22. Do you provide separate reading room for users from the staffs working offices? Yes _____ No _____

23. What is the main source of your funds?

(a) Local government _____

(b) State government _____

(c) Federal government _____

(d) Charity organizations _____

24. Do you have any other sources of funding? (State if any)

Yes _____ No _____

25. State the library's financial estimate over these years

1978/79 _____ 1979/80 _____

1980/81 _____ 1981/82 _____

26. How much money was voted for staff's salary in

1978/79 _____ 1979/80 _____

1980/81 _____ 1981/82 _____

27. How much money was voted for library materials in

1978/79 _____ 1979/80 _____

1980/81 _____ 1981/82 _____

28. How much money was voted for library equipment and other services in

1978/79 _____ 1979/80 _____

1980/81 _____ 1981/82 _____

29. Who selects library materials ?

(a) Library committee _____ (b) Librarian _____

30. Is there any library committee? Yes _____ No _____

31. Which of the following materials do you give priority to when selecting and acquiring?

(a) books _____ (b) Periodical/journals _____

(c) Audio visual materials _____

(d) Nigerian newspapers _____

32. Do you accept gifts/donations? Yes _____ No _____

33. Do you catalogue and classify your books? Yes _____ No _____

34. What form of catalogue does the library operate?

(a) card _____ (b) book _____

(c) shelf _____ (d) dictionary _____

35. What classification scheme do you use? (a) U.D.C _____
(b) D.D.C. _____ (c) L.C. _____ (d) C.C. _____

36. What is the staffing position of your library over these years?

Qualifications	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82
Professional Librarians				
Para profes-sional Librarians				
Non-professionals				
Clerical & Others				

37. Does the library have any training programme Yes _____ No _____

38. If yes (see question No. 37) What sort of programme? _____

39. Do you intend to build a new library building? Yes _____ No _____

40. If yes (see question No. 39) What will be the size area of the proposed building plan? _____

41. What will be the seating capacity? _____

42. What will be the book capacity? _____

43. What will be the staffs strength? _____
in terms of (a) Professionals _____ (b) non-professionals _____

44. Do you intend to introduce new programmes or services?

(a) Yes _____. (b) No _____

45. If yes (see question No. 44) briefly out them _____

_____

46. What in your own opinion are the major successes and problems of your library since its establishment?

_____

_____

47. Is there any other information/document which have been omitted, but you think helpful in respect of this project?

_____

APPENDIX II

QUESTIONNAIRE B

A study of resources and services of selected Northern Nigerian state legislative libraries. (Note: Information supplied will be considered confidential)

Questionnaire for the users of State Legislative Library:

1. Name _____

2. Sex _____

3. Marital status _____

4. Age _____

5. Place of Residence _____

6. How do you evaluate the library's seating facilities?

   (a) satisfactory (b) not satisfactorily (c) none of the above

7. Has the library got enough space for free movement, when searching for library materials? (a) Yes _____

   (b) No _____ (c) I don't know _____

8. Are the shelves suitable and appropriate for easy use in the library? (a) Yes _____ (b) No _____

   (c) I don't know _____

9. How helpful is the library's catalogue?

   (a) very helpful in locating library materials

   (b) I do not consult it

10. Are you satisfied with the provision of these categories of stock in the library?

    (a) Books Yes _____ No _____

    (b) Periodicals Yes _____ No _____

IBRAHIM LIBRARY
RECEIVED

(c) Newspapers Yes _____ No _____

(d) General reading materials Yes _____ No ____

(e) Audio visual materials _____ Yes _____No

11. How often do you use the following materials?

	MF	F	O	N
1. Books on reserve (if any)				
2. Reference materials (if any)				
3. Serials (if any)				
4. General reading materials (if any)				
5. Audio visual materials (if any)				
6. Newspapers (if any)				

KEY

MF = most frequently

F = frequently

O = occasionally

N = never

12. In your own opinion, what types of library materials do you find most suitable or appropriate for your legislative functions?

(a) Books _____

(b) Periodicals/journals _____

(c) Audio visual materials _____

(d) Newspapers _____

13. What do you suggest should be added to the collections?

_____

14. How often do you use the library for legislative functions?

(a) frequently _____ (b) occasionally_____ (c) never ____

15. How often do you use it at your leisure time?

(a) frequently_____ (b) occasionally_____ (c) never___

16. Are you satisfied with the opening hours of the library?

(a) Yes_____ (b) No _____

17. If (No) when do you want it to be opened? (a) morning _____

(b) afternoon _____ (c) evening _____

(d) night _____ (e) at all times _____

18. How cooperative and helpful are library staff in assisting you in retrieving information?

(a) satisfactorily _____ (b) unsatisfactorily _____

19. For how long are you allowed to keep the books borrowed at a time?

(a) Below one week

(b) Between one week and two weeks

(c) Between two weeks and three weeks

(d) One month

(e) Above one month

(f) Not regular

20. Are you satisfied with the services provided by the library in general?

(a) Yes _____ (b) NO _____

21. In your own opinion, do you think that the library has got enough staff and materials for effective and efficient services? Yes _____ No _____

22. How do you rate this library with other similar libraries in Nigeria?

(a) Top 20% (b) Top 10% (c) Lower 20%

(d) Lower 10% (e) None

23. How do you rate this library with other similar libraries in U.S.A. ?

(a) Top 20% (b) Top 10% (c) Lower 20%

(d) Lower 10% (e) None.

24. What recommendations/suggestions, can you provide so as to help improve the library's collection, accommodation, staffing and services? _____

_____

_____

APPENDIX III

Principal Officers and (Total Number of Honourable Members) of the legislatures and legislative libraries under investigation

	BAUCHI	BENUE	KADUNA	NIGER	PLATEAU
Total No. of Hon. Members	60	57	99	30	48
Presiding Officer(s)	Hon. Baiguri Y. Fara	Hon. J.A. Num	Hon. Hamman A. Dan Musa	Hon. Noh. K. Dzarungi	Hon. Danlami Shown
Clerk of the House	Mr. M.D. Ahmad	Mr. G.A. Omanchi	Alhaji Bello Ludan	Alh-ji M.I. Dikko	Mr. A.A. Jang
Legislative Librarian	Mal. Zubairu Mohammed	Mr. D.T. Kuagh	Mr. J.M. Yo-Yock	Mr. S. Kolo	Mr. Y. Dwuga